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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTHS.

On February 6, 1909, in Paris, the wife of Mr. A. RAYNE, formerly of Shanghai, of a son. On February 12, 1909, at Westmead, the wife of GEORGE F. MONTGOMERY, of a daughter.

On March 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of DONALD C. SCOTT, of a son (stillborn).

On March 12, 1909, at Hongkong, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. S. GRANT, of a son.

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On March 18, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. L. LEV, a son.

MARRIAGE.
FORTHY-MOIR—On the 24th March, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. J. Johnson, M.A., GEORGE GRANVILLE SUTHERLAND, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Forth, D.D., of Aberystwyth, Strathgry, N.B., to MARQUETTE ELIZABETH, elder daughter of the late Frank Moir, Esq., of Dundee, N.B.

DEATHS.
On the 14th inst. at residence No. 7 Chancery Lane, Hongkong, CHARLES CLYDE WHOLTERS, aged 29 years. Australian and Shanghai papers please copy.

On March 15, 1909, at Shanghai, CONSTANTINO JOSE LOPES, aged 61 years, the beloved husband of Olympia Lopes.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

CHINESE SEAMEN ON BRITISH VESSELS.

(22nd March.)

Among the many interesting questions affecting the local shipping community considered at the last meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was one dealing with the question of discharge certificates to Chinese seamen signing on and being discharged in the Colony in ships on the home run.

It may be remembered that last year's strong agitation was promoted in England by an employed British sailor who objected to the engagement of Chinese crews while they were overlooked. It was charged that Chinese sailors were preferred by shipping agencies and shipowners because of their willingness to accept less than the ordinary rate of wages and that, therefore, British seamen were being ousted at a time when the country was clamouring for crews of British nationality on British vessels.

In reply to that allegation, it was claimed that the wages paid Chinese crews was in the aggregate equal to that paid to British seamen and various advantages were detailed as accruing from the engagement of Chinese. In the first place, it was argued that the Chinese were far more amenable to discipline than those of purely British origin, that their services were always to be depended on, that they did not cause disorder or delay by failing to appear when a ship was due to leave port, that they were not given to desertion at intermediate ports of call, and that they were efficient and capable seamen against whom no just cause of complaint could be made except by Trades Unionists and others of that kind.

The British seamen, however, were obdurate in claiming what they held to be their rights and it will be in the recollection of readers interested in shipping affairs that serious disturbances occurred in London, Liverpool, Cardiff and elsewhere when Chinese seamen were found to be signing on for outward voyages in preference to the ordinary British tars. At a time when protection was in the air and the death of British sailors was the subject of general lament, the cause of the demonstrators was espoused by a very considerable section of British public opinion. The Government thereupon took the matter up and it was decided that something should be done in the interest of British seamen against Chinese crews.

But here a new difficulty cropped up, for it became manifest that disabilities could not be imposed by legislation on Chinese of British nationality as a sop to the susceptibilities of the men born in the mother-country. In other words, the Chinese seamen hailing from Hongkong and Singapore could not possibly be brought within the limits of any Act which was antagonistic to their rights as citizens of the British Empire.

It would be difficult to impose the language test on an acknowledged British subject and the only method of restricting the employment of Chinese other than British subjects was to require them to understand the words of command as rendered in English; while the British Chinese should be required to prove their nationality and place of origin.

That was done by legislative enactment but difficulties still remained. It is no uncommon thing for a seaman of British-Chinese origin to sell his discharge to another who is a Chinese subject and it has been left for the Harbour Master, Commander, Basil Taylor, to apply the Continuous Discharge Certificates, instituted in 1900 to Hongkong, to be applied to Chinese seamen engaged on home vessels and discharged in this Colony. These certificates contain a "virtual history" of the holder's sea service, and Mr. Taylor stated in a letter to the Colonial Secretary that "in order to adapt the system to Chinese, it will be necessary for their photographs to be attached. My experience has shown me that a single full-face photograph is not sufficient for identification; it would therefore be two photographs, one full-face and one in profile."

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THE TARIFF QUESTION IN JAPAN.

(24th March.)

As in Great Britain, the question of tariff revision is exercising the minds of the more intelligent section of the commercial world in Japan; and it is apparent that the utmost diversity of opinion exists on the subject.

For months the question has been under discussion, and the Japanese newspapers have been filled with pro and con views which have only tended to render the situation more obscure than ever. It is clear, however, that despite the acknowledged necessity of raising additional revenue for the Imperial exchequer there is a considerable body of influential opinion opposed to the imposition of fresh taxation on imports, on the sound principle that it is not the foreign exporter but the local consumer who ultimately has to bear the brunt of the increased cost of the articles imported.

Such, of course, is not the view of the tariff reformer as he is known in England but that may be allowed to stick to the wall for the present. What is interesting to note are the arguments against fresh tariffs advanced by the managing director of the well-known Kanaguchi Spinning Company. According to the report of an interview with Mr. Buto Sanji, the director in question, which has appeared in the vernacular press of Japan, it would be a mistake to attempt to secure protection of local industries by the aid of tariff, more especially under existing conditions. Japan, he says, has no great natural resources, and her people are labouring under heavy national burdens. Any raising of the Customs tariff at this particular juncture would therefore simply have the effect of causing a decline of prosperity. If imports had to pay larger duties, the prices of commodities in the Empire would naturally rise, and there would naturally be a general decrease of the exports owing to the increased cost of raw materials. If the country is not to be shut to the other Powers she should not adopt a system of protection. He proceeds to argue that were the duty on imported rice raised, the agriculturists might be more or less protected, but the progress of industries in general would be checked by the rise in the cost of labour. Similarly, the raising of the duty on machinery might assist the Japanese iron works, but business requiring machinery would be inconvenienced, and the increased cost he might have added would probably lead manufacturers to defer giving orders unless the requirements of the factories absolutely necessitated their installation. Coming to a trade question which is of more particular interest to Hongkong, Mr. Buto is reported to have dealt with the spinning industry, a subject which it may be presumed he has at his finger tips. He stated that the present duty on imported gassed yarn is ¥1.50, while on other kind it is ¥1.20. The persons interested in the gassed yarn business may desire a still higher rate, but the other spinning industries do not require even the existing rate. Taking the month of December last, it is found that the total output of yarn in Japan was 77,076 bales made up of

plan, than meets the eye. In the meantime we would suggest that the Government take immediate steps to empower the Post Office Department to refuse delivery of these pestilential circulars, otherwise, an already heavily handicapped and harassed branch of the Civil Service, will be worked to death. There is every reason to believe that the hysterical and absurd section of the community will respond to the ridiculous call and inundate the Post Office with its drivellings. Already the Department has as much to do as it can well manage to cope with and it would be ridiculous to permit the outpourings of half formed minds to monopolise the legitimate work of the officials to the detriment of public business and commercial necessities. The Government has full power to deal with these "endless chain" letter schemes and it will be failing in its duty to public convenience and disregarding the rights of the trading community if it neglects to put an official embargo on all letters of this description at the earliest moment.

**BRITAIN'S SUBSTANCE FOR
SIAM'S SHADOW.**

(25th March.)

The title remains a mystery, which frequently does duty as argument, that the "man on the spot" is less capable of taking a detached view of diplomatic questions which affect him personally than he who surveys the scene from a distance will unquestionably be employed by the Foreign Office when the new treaty between Great Britain and Siam is ratified. It is probably true that where an individual's personal interests are concerned he should be moved by bias and prejudice rather than guided by the wider spirit of the nation, but it will certainly be a pity that the man on the spot in Siam appears to have made a better bargain than the could have expected. Briefly, under the new treaty, which has yet to be ratified, Siam agrees to cede to the United Kingdom her suzerainty over the states of Kedah, Kelantan and Telingan in return for the power to exercise jurisdiction over all British subjects resident in Siam. That means that Great Britain waives her right of extra-territoriality which has worked satisfactorily for many years, and has had the approval of every British Government. She had dealt with this British Council in Bangkok and elsewhere, the possession of the three kingdoms thus over, which the Government of Siam has held but shadowy dominion since the present dynasty was founded. For the last couple of decades, Siam has been making strenuous efforts to become a recognised force

**GUARDING THE MORALS OF
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.**

We have learned with no little surprise and astonishment that within the last few days the Government of Michigan, the so-called United States, has by a new spirit of lightness and informality, has had in circulation among the members of the Civil Service and the Police Force a document which, if it contains all the impudences related to us on what we are constrained to believe is good authority, is calculated to lead to indignant and insubordinate views on the part of those individuals who have no opinion but to sign it "by order." The document, which is this particular document, is scarcely a sarvatory conceit in air in the public press, as it refers to a condition of affairs which is to be deplored (although at the same time the causes which have led in the past to this condition have largely lain with the Government itself. It is impossible to be neatly-mouthed over the matter however one might desire to gloss it over. Accordingly, to put it bluntly, the circular refers to the fact that the Civil Service and the Police Force, for reasons unknown, the Government has arrived at the belief, which is either unjust to the respectable and reputable officials attached to the departments in question, or is an evasion existing to such an extent that it should have long since been suppressed, that a proportion of the men maintain mistresses, who cannot be legally recognized, but, nevertheless, are in the pay of the Government, and at least a nuisance to the relieving staff. We may have some faint idea as to how this belief originated but it has nothing to do with the case. In any event, some highly moral individual, whose unconscious rectitude is beyond cavil, and who has apparently been studying the doings of the Agepepome and Smyth-Pigrote's "Abode of Love," has taken it into his head to issue a circular which is nothing more or less than an indictment against the morality of the entire force of Civil Servants and Constabulary. Of course this interesting document makes no assertion— the document, as we understand it, is far too cleverly drawn up for that—but it requires that all the officials in the departments we have referred to shall promise that from now onwards henceforth they shall not be guilty of maintaining mistresses, and that they shall be of strictly proper character. In other words, it is suggested that the officials spend their spare time enjoying themselves in questionable ways. Perhaps the Government may dispute this view, but it certainly is the view of those officials who lead an unblemished life and against whom not the faintest whisper of indecorous conduct could be made. Now a Government which has not been particularly particular in its own ideas, and which has been at such a position as to dictate what men or women should not do it is difficult to conceive. There are no exceptions made as to those who shall, or shall not sign this momentous effusion; every member of the combined departments must add his signature. What pains and penalties await those who refuse to sign it we cannot tell, but presumably nothing less than the loss of their positions, and the Civil Service will be their portion. It may be taken for granted, however, that the officials will sign the circular, just as they were compelled to sign away the funds which they had accumulated under the old "Widows and Orphans Pension Fund." If the Government is to send to regarding the respective staffs in question, had simply confined its missionary efforts to the members of the Police Force, and the members of the departments—the reporters who lead the lives of the heroes of Boccaccio's "Decameron on Poor St. Mary"—the feeling against it might not have been so acute. But when men with many years' unblemished service whose lives are open for all to scrutinize, are also indicated as being on what may be termed the suspect list; it can easily be imagined that the Government will be regarded as a disgrace. If the Government was invariably immaculate and adopted measures to protect the ordinary citizen against the wives and abandon of foreign invaders, the matter would not have been so singular. But the reverse is the case. Even if the Government had limited its degrades to the young married bloods of the service there would have been little to carp at. But it stands the circular in regard as a sign of the Government's degradation, and the degradation of the police men, who have settled down to lives of respectability, and the members of future generations of the Government.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

THE HUMOURIST AT LARGE.

As a seductive it is well understood that opium and its products occupy a prominent place in the British pharmacopoeia while its qualities as a soporific have also been greatly in evidence during the discussions which have lately been held with regard to the prohibition of the opium trade, and the traditions of the opium habit. Indeed, few persons outside the publication—let alone other people's experience—care to go beyond the financial aspect of the question of affecting this Colony. It is, therefore, with feeling akin to joy that we abandon dull outcries for the rosy dreams and suggestions of a gentleman who evidently knows what he is talking about. No prosaic rhodomontade need his inkman ink. He takes the mail on the subject, and forthwith dashes it off at the post. Some people might be inclined to question that the writer of the suggestions to which we will call attention in a moment intends to be funny. That is not so; he is quite really most prodigiously in earnest—which, of course, is next door to unconscious humour. The writer in question is a man named Donald Norman Reid—a Scotsman by the look of it—and his defence of opium is contained in a pamphlet which he has recently published under the title of *Opium and the Chinese*. According to him, if the Chinese would only indulge freely in opium and absorb vast quantities of curdled milk the dread disease of malaria would vanish off the face of the earth. Opium, he declares, is a prophylactic against fever. To quote his own words: "The deaths from fever alone in India in the year 1900 amounted to 4,174,919, although that year was a comparatively healthy one; and there was not the slightest hesitation in saying that the deaths were due to malaria, which was brought about by the free use of opium and of curdled milk. Teach the Chinese to take curdled milk, and I am convinced that opium-smoking will become a blessing in disguise. Superior persons may smile at this statement; but the fact remains that in Behar, where the poppy is cultivated in every village, the number of opium smokes may be counted on one's fingers." Surely that should convince the most sceptical as to the value of a poppy. But what is the use of this? Is it to be a mere advertisement brought to the attention of the International Commission which sat at Shanghai the other day? And if not, why not? Were the Commissioners treated to a dissertation on the value of opium plus curdled milk together with a glass of the same, or were they kept in ignorance of the prophylactic qualities of these conditions and allowed to invest their surplus savings in the usual forms of stimulant? So far as we are concerned, there is no harm in the use of curdled milk. Mr. C. D. Reid's report and until full particulars are added on this point the report must necessarily be considered incomplete. Moreover, there is no delicacy to compare with curdled milk, as Mr. Donald Norman Reid shows. The Romans went in for peacocks' tongues, pigeons' hearts and titbits of that sort, while the Chinese are known to regard sharks' fins and birds' nests as delicacies, but here they have heard of opium and curdled milk. These habits, says Mr. D. N. Reid, consider a dish of curd. "The weight of bliss." At this stage it will be appropriate to remark, even if the aphorism is rather stale like the curds "Chacun a son pdd." At the same time Mr. D. N. Reid is not content merely to state a fact; he has a suggestion to make which should appeal to the liberal-minded Chinese. "Why not send a batch of opium-smoking Chinamen from the Straits Settlements to the Chinese Government to study curdled milk in conjunction with the use of opium? These Chinamen would be usefully employed in Behar as gardeners and in clearing pigs for the Straits Settlements market—perhaps being the favourite food of John Chinamen—while at the same time supplying the markets of Behar with fish and fish guano." We do not pretend to understand the allusion to fish and fish guano, but perhaps the idea is that when the Persians are satiated with curdled milk and opium they will spare themselves the trouble of studying the stuffs themselves with fish and the remains of fish, just as the Romans of old did when they felt inclined for another banquet were unable to hold another mouthful. There is much to be said for Mr. D. N. Reid's suggestion, so much, indeed, that space forbids our attempting to discuss the theme. But it will certainly be granted that the idea is an original one and for that reason it deserves the widest possible publicity. We do not know whether Mr. Reid is to take a dish of curdled milk and opium from the dish commonly known, or what we presume to be his native and sacred dish and why?

POST OFFICE PROSECUTION.

STOLEN STAMPS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION.

sixth last.

William Nuttall, the clerk in the employment of the General Post Office, who is only nine months of age, succeeded, by his skill of foot, to get into the charge of the stamps, and removing the stamps from the parcels, which were under his charge. To the accusation the defendant has already pleaded "not guilty."

The Crown was represented by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor). Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Metcalf, acted for the defence.

Mr. Bowley proceeded to deal with the alleged facts of the case. After he had explained at some length the workings of the Post Office, the Crown Solicitor stated that on Friday last the defendant was on duty in the Parcels Department from nine o'clock until he was impeded that day. All that day he had been engaged in entering the parcels in the journal and issuing receipts for them. The defendant had charge of the London Insurance parcels. The Parcels Department was in charge of the Superintendent of Registration. There were four clerks, including the defendant, under him. On the day in question Mr. Martin, the assistant clerk, was having a stiff neck, and that one of the parcel boxes was not properly fastened and he drew the clerk's attention to it. The box was re-opened, and re-packed, and it was then discovered that the number of the parcels was deficient in stamps.

Mr. Bowley pointed out at this juncture that no receipt could be given for insured parcels unless the proper amount of stamps was affixed, otherwise the counter clerk had to make up the deficiency. While the London Insurance parcel box was being re-packed, the parcel, it was noted, had three stamps (No. 10-9; 10-7 and 10-10) were deficient in postage stamps to the extent of 5s, which was made up, as follows:—two parcels 2s. 6 each and the third 3s. 6. A fourth parcel was seen to bear a clear dollar stamp without a post-mark, and it appeared that the stamp had been put on after the parcel had been post-marked. On investigation it was found that the counterfoil receipts for these parcels were in the handwriting of the defendant; he alone entered them in the journal, and apparently he was the only person who handled the parcels. The matter was reported to the Postmaster-General, who sent defendant a memorandum calling upon him to report on the deficiency. The defendant replied, excusing himself, and as this was not satisfactory to the Postmaster-General, the latter wrote again. Once more the defendant replied, and once more no satisfaction could be obtained, and defendant was ordered to be suspended.

The Postmaster-General then ordered that every parcel in the department be checked, including six consigned to Australia. Each of these six parcels had been consigned by the defendant, and it was found that in each of the parcels when scrutinized were also found to be deficient. The first parcel had no stamp at all; the second bore a twenty-cent stamp; instead of fifty cents; and to make a long story short, there were no stamps on the other four parcels; the deficiency in postage amounting, in this case to \$8.50. The police were immediately notified, and Detective Sergeant J. J. Watson went with Mr. Martin to the defendant's house. He was not there at the time, but appeared some time later, and fully confessed. He said that he had been told by the object of his visit he said he was going to arrest him, and asked whether he consented to be searched. Defendant turned out the contents of his pockets and produced a number of stamps—some clean, some defaced.

It was obvious, Mr. Bowley went on to remark, that these stamps could always realize their face value, while defaced ones had no market value for collectors. Not all of the stamps were recovered, and it must be borne in mind that the Australian parcels reached the Post Office several days before and the defendant had time to convert them into cash. His excuse was that he had picked up the stamps from the floor in the Parcels Department.

Mr. Goldring—We would like your Worship to deal with the case summarily.

Mr. Bowley said that it was a serious offence, and that defendant might have been charged with larceny. Larceny for a Government servant was a serious offence. The charge was framed under the Post Office Ordinance, which was a more serious offence, not to be introduced at this stage of the case, but the prosecution had taken into consideration the youth of the defendant, and he thought it his duty to deal with the matter himself.

Evidence was then taken, and the case further adjourned.

MILITARY TATTOO.

26th Inst.

One of the prettiest entertainments given in honour of the visit of the American Fleet took place last night on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, when some four hundred men of the Buffs went through a series of evolutions with Chinese lanterns which were wonderful in their spectacular effect. Long before the time appointed for the opening of the unique show, the Hongkong Club, which was thrown open to members and their friends, was invaded by the pilgrims in gradations of increasing numbers, while every point of vantage in the surrounding houses and the raised level of the Parade Ground was utilized by fascinated Chinese, to whose mind a spectacular display of any sort invariably appeals. At half-past nine, the cricket ground was in darkness, but no sooner was the signal given, than the place was alive with living lights, which instantly began to move to the stirring strains of the "Under the Double Eagle" march. To the accompaniment of appropriate music by brass bands and drums, the men went through a number of evolutions, the most of which can only be expected from a military training. The chief interest centred over the living letters "Welcome America" immediately followed by "Harber" which flashed forth in the darkness of the night with wonderful effect. The strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," dear to the heart of the American, were then struck up, followed by the British National Anthem. The light was then extinguished and the men marched back to barracks.

Sergt.-Major Bates and Bandmaster Hewitt assisted on the success of the event, the fact that the show proceeded without a hitch being mainly due to their efforts in training men on short notice.

CHINESE POLICEMEN CHARGED

ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING A CONTRACTOR.

A very strange story of the 15th inst., taking in Des Voeux Road last night, was unfolded to Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, this forenoon. If the tale is to be believed—and there is no reason why it should not—it goes to show what peaceable Chinese citizens and their women folk have to put up with at the hands of those who imagine they are the "salt of earth."

At about eight o'clock last night a contractor, who was accompanied by his wife, left his Ka Si Kai Theatre to proceed to their home in Hollywood Road. In Des Voeux Road, where they had gone for a stroll, they met two Chinese policemen. "We said nothing to them," said the contractor, "but suddenly both of them flashed their lights full in our faces." "I told them not to do it, adding that the woman in my company was my wife."

"No, she is not," one of the policemen, he said, answered. "She comes from 'e' sly brok."

The contractor paid no heed to the insult and continued on his way. The policemen followed and at a convenient spot stopped the pair again.

"What objection have you to having us flash the lamp in your face?" they demanded. The contractor did not answer. He was not given time to answer, for he was suddenly seized by the queue and clubbed. "Meanwhile," his wife went to assist him and she screamed a howl on the contractor's behalf. The two policemen took her to the Central Police Station, but the contractor was unable to prefer a charge against them. This led to the matter being investigated by Inspector Fenton, and the story came out.

The two *ladies* (Nos. 333 and 345) were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon. They pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until tomorrow, bail being allowed in the sum of \$50 each.

It is interesting to note that the two women were charged with assaulting a contractor, Lam Yau Shan, and his wife in Des Voeux Road Central, the other half-savannah of which we pointed in our last issue, for their passports in the Police Court, to Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced each to fourteen days' hard labour—a sentence by no means severe, but which should act as a deterrent to those of the same idiosyncrasy.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 26th March.

Yesterday, the usual annual meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company was held when there were some six hundred shareholders present. The Taoist of Contabulary (Wong Ping Ping) the Taoist for the Development of Native Industries (Chan Mong Tsang), the Nanchow Prefect and the two District Magistrates of Nanchow and Pan Yu were invited to attend. Mr. Ng Kee Chih, of Shanghai, the representative of the Shanghai Shareholders' Union, was elected to the chair. The accounts of the Company for last year were presented to the meeting, when there were many items which the shareholders desired to check before being passed. It was decided that a body of ten members should be selected to audit the accounts. Most of the shareholders expressed their opinion that they would not be responsible for the increase in salaries of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company.

PROTEST BY BRITISH SAYERS.

A Peking message to the *Asahi* says: "Negotiations for the Canton-Wuchang Railway loan for Germany have been successfully concluded, though the contract is not yet signed. The loan was first mooted between Viceroy Chang Chiao-chang and Mr. Bland, the representative of a British syndicate. Owing to a disagreement of views as to terms, the negotiations progressed very slowly and Germany stepped in and took the contract. The negotiations were conducted by the president of the German-Chinese Bank in Shanghai, and the terms of the loan are said to be almost identical with those of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway. The British syndicate is indignant at this denouement and has lodged a protest."—*Japan Chronicle*.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

DRUG IN FISH BARRELS.

The *Manila Times*, of 17th inst., reports:—Opium in the shape of between P6,000 and P7,000 was found in some barrels of dried fish on the custom house wharf this morning by Assistant Chief Keith of the Customs secret service.

Last evening news was received by the secret service that there was more opium hidden in barrels of fish imported from China, as was the small amount taken a few days ago. In a consignment of eight barrels of fish marked "T.B." three large tins containing 150 packages of opium which weighed 65 kilos were found in the barrels numbered six, seven and eight.

As yet the officials do not know positively who the owner of the stuff is, but it is believed to be the same Chinaman who tried to import that which was found a few days ago, both consignments of fish coming in from Amoy on the steamer *Taiwan* last Friday. Two of the men who were on board the ship when the opium was found have left the city, one sailing on the *Rubi* on Saturday and the other on the *Tuan* yesterday afternoon.

COLLAPSE OF A FACTORY CHIMNEY IN OSAKA.

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED.

The *Japan Chronicle* of the 13th inst., reports:—About 3.30 p.m. on Thursday (the 11th inst.) the heavy iron chimney of the engine room of the Keihan (Kyoto-Osaka) Electric Railway Company, which is now being constructed at Jobaku-mura, Higashi-nani district, Osaka, collapsed, with tremendous noise. Several men who were at work there were killed or injured and the windows of houses in the vicinity were smashed by the concussion.

The chimney, which was 172 feet high and 66 feet in circumference, had just been erected by the Osaka Locomotive Manufacturing Company, which obtained the contract for the work. More than one-third of the chimney collapsed and the building in course of construction at the base of the chimney was crushed by the falling debris, a stack of bricks also being buried. Many people from the adjoining villages were attracted to the tremendous noise made by the collapse of the heavy chimney, and were appalled by the terrible destruction which met their eyes. The groans of the injured men could be heard under the debris. On removing the wreckage two dead bodies were discovered, while four men, who were severely injured, crawled out. These men had been engaged in riveting the plates of the chimney when the accident occurred. The injured were quickly conveyed to the nearest house and a doctor summoned, but as one man terribly injured was being removed he died.

The cause of the collapse has not certainly been ascertained, but it is reported that the foundation of the structure was not properly laid. The iron walls of the chimney had been erected and were being riveted. Suddenly the chimney was observed to incline to the north, and the next moment it crashed heavily to the ground. Five men were killed, besides those working below, one or two of whom escaped with serious injuries. The damage done is estimated at about ¥4,000.

GERMAN CONSULATES IN CHINA.

Berlin, 18th February.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has approved a vote to the amount of 38,750 as the German Consulate in Tientsin. A similar vote was rejected in the case of the German Consulate in Hankow.

It is reported that application for renting government land in Tientsin have been quite numerous of late. They have mostly come from foreign and Chinese firms of Shanghai and other places, who seem anxious to set up in business here, says the *Manchu Nachrichten*. The latter have found, however, to their bitter disappointment, that almost every piece of land worth renting in the town has already been let out, and at a high price, by certain speculators, leaving them with no alternative than to sub-lease the land from the latter. A good many fine lots remain in the grip of these speculators who are looking out for the first opportunity to sell their claims on the best terms obtainable. It is believed that some of these things have caused the authorities to police and that drastic measures may be taken.

POLITY PARTY WALL.

INTERESTING CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The Fong Kee Trading Company, of 35, Queen's Road Central, brought action in the Supreme Court last Tuesday, against G. Bertolone to recover the sum of \$17,226, being damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by water leaking into their premises. The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. K. Holmes, while Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilson and Grist, represented the defence.

The facts of the case, as outlined by Mr. Holmes, were that the plaintiffs had a godown in Chu Loong Street—a thoroughfare leading from Queen's Road Central to the quay. A party wall divided plaintiffs' godown from the defendant's premises. On the morning of 9th January a quantity of water percolated through the party wall into the defendant's side into the godown. A quantity of goods were stored there at the time, most of them being of the perishable kind. Several cases, however, containing paper, plaster, camphorated balls, etc., were affected and the contents damaged.

The Puisse Judge—Some money has been paid into Court, is liability admitted? Mr. Grist denied liability, notwithstanding that some money had been paid in. He stated that he had plaintiffs given the defendant notice of the damage at the time, the latter would have been in a position to examine the damage, instead of that plaintiffs complained to the land lord direct and the party wall was cemented, so far no further damage occurred. It was the duty of the plaintiffs to have at once ascertained the extent of the damage and to have taken such steps to minimize matters. Plaintiffs, however, allowed the thing to stand over until 21st February, when he wrote to defendant claiming \$17,226. Supposing that immediate steps had been taken, instead of allowing the cases to remain in the damp, the damage would not have been so great as the amount paid into Court.

—Inasmuch as the plaintiffs had not taken reasonable steps to minimize, but assisted to contribute to the damage, they were not entitled to damages. It was the plaintiffs' duty to prove negligence, and unless negligence was proved defendant was not liable.

The Puisse Judge—Was it stop water? Mr. Grist—We don't know. This is a bakehouse and under the Sanitary Board regulations it must be washed out very frequently, and there must have been a crack in the cement.

—The defendant's counsel of the plaintiff firm was called and after giving his evidence was very sharply cross-examined.

Mr. Grist—Now, your godown is on a slightly lower level than the defendant's premises?—Yes.

And there is a staircase between your godown and the premises of the defendant?—Yes.

When did you purchase these goods?—Over a year ago.

And they have been in the godown ever since?—Yes.

Were the goods in tin-lined cases?—No.

And you placed them on the ground?—Yes.

How long have you been dealing in this class of goods?—Over a year.

Is your floor of cement?—No, tiled.

Was the floor damp?—No.

Is there not a certain time of the year when every tiled floor in Hongkong is damp?—I don't know.

When you opened the damaged cases did you take out the goods?—Yes, to examine them.

And you replaced them in the cases, and left them there?—Yes.

And you made complaint to nobody?—Why not?

To whom?—The landlord.

Did you ask him to pay you?—He said that if he was to blame he would compromise and pay me something.

And you refused to accept the amount?—No. He would not pay afterwards.

Before that you never communicated with the defendant?—No.

Can you actually tell us how this water came into your godown?—Well, I can't say, but the wall is certainly damp.

Did you see water coming into your godown?—Why not? If I had not how would I know?

Mr. Grist (loudly)—I am asking you the question. Answer the question yes or no?—Yes.

And you took no step to remove the cases?—If I didn't all the goods would have been destroyed.

But why didn't you remove these cases?—They were already wet.

When you saw the water coming in, can you tell us why you didn't communicate with the defendant?—How can I speak to a man like that (pointing to defendant) he is a different caste altogether, replied the witness indignantly.

But when you could not get the money from the landlord, who is a Chinaman like yourself, you went to the defendant?—I went to the person who caused the damage to pay for it.

The evidence of two sanitary inspectors followed. They spoke to visiting the plaintiffs' godown and finding there water some two inches deep.

CHINESE LAWYERS.

In view of the fact that the revision of Chinese laws has been urged by Imperial Edict and as, according to the programme of necessary measures to be carried out this year in preparation for constitutional government, Courts of different grades are to be organized in all the provinces, H. E. Mr. Tai Hong-tsun, President of the Ministry of Finance, deems it necessary to have qualified Chinese lawyers to conduct lawsuits in the Courts for the people. The President's ideas of the legal profession are quite crude and inadequate, and he proposed that a training department for lawyers should be formed. Men who are qualified by their learning and good character for the profession will be admitted to this training department and on passing an examination at the conclusion of their studies, they will be granted a diploma carrying the title of Advocate. They will then be drafted to the various Courts to practise therein. A set of regulations is being framed to carry out the scheme.

C. J. MARCHANT, the Parson who was arrested in Hongkong last month at the instance of the British Police on a charge of disposing of stolen jewelry which it is alleged was the property of Angela Carrillo, was brought back this morning on the *Zafiro* by Detective John Walczykowski of the secret service bureau, says the *Manila Times* of the 16th inst.

Marchant made a hard fight against extradition and Walczykowski was obliged to remain in Hongkong just one month before he was able to obtain permission of the Governor, of Hongkong, to return to the colony.

Police department to have the man placed aboard a vessel in charge of a representative of the government. Mock Hing, a Chinese detective, was selected for this work and he was in charge of Marchant until the *Zafiro* entered the three mile zone this morning when he formally transferred him to Walczykowski.

After landing he was turned over to the British. Which Marchant was taken before Judge Crossfield to plead to the charges against him, he said that he had engaged Herbert D. Gale to represent him, and was not prepared to plead until his counsel arrived in court.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

LORD AND LADY MEATH AND LADY VIOLET BRABSON ARRIVED THIS MORNING BY THE S.S. KLIDIA.

Lord and Lady Meath and Lady Violet Brabson arrived this morning by the s.s. *Klidia*, and are the guests of His Excellency the Governor.

During the forenoon Lord Meath, attended by Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe and Captain Taylor, visited Victoria School and Kowloon School and addressed the pupils on the meaning and hopes of the "Empire movement." At Lord Meath's request, the pupils of both schools were granted a half-holiday by the Inspector of Schools.

His Excellency and Lord Meath, attended by Captain Simson, watched the finals of the baseball team, after which His Excellency handed to the winning team the Cup presented by the Committee of Entertainment.

At 3.30 p.m. Lady Meath presided at a meeting of the Mingtun Children's League held at St. Paul's College.

The following guests have been invited to dinner at Government House 8.15 p.m. this evening:—Sir George & Lady Errington, General Broadwood, Captain Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. Wilder, Admiral Harbor, Flag-Lieutenant Leamy, Captain Fairfax, Judge and Mrs. Thayer.

The Earl and Countess of Meath and Lady Violet Brabson proceed to Europe by the s.s. *Klidia* to-morrow.

CARGO-BOT FOKI DROWNED.

FELL INTO HARBOUR WHILE LOOKING AFTER SAILS.

33rd inst.

What was indeed a sad accident, resulting in death, took place this morning at 10.15 a.m. At 4 a.m. today, a cargo-bot, license number 376, weighed her anchor to leave for Wanchai to load coal. The craft was anchored off the Harbour Department, and every preparation was being made for the journey when the crew went up that one of the *fohis* had fallen overboard. All work was stopped, the junk was swung round, a search was made, but there was no sign of the man, who, no doubt, had disappeared as soon as he touched the water. The unfortunate *fohi* was named Li Yau Shing, aged twenty-seven, and it would appear that while attending to the sail he accidentally slipped and, failing to regain his hold, dropped overboard and was drowned. Up to the time of writing his body has not yet been recovered.

THE UNITED STATES.

TARIFF REVISION.

Washington, March 18.

Congressman S. E. Hayes, who was active in framing the McKinley and Dingley Tariffs, was introduced to-day in the extra session of Congress, a General Revenue Bill to meet the special object for which Congress is holding this session. The bill would permit of reciprocal free-trade between the Philippines and America, with a restriction placed on the amount of sugar and tobacco admitted free. It provides for a general revision of the American tariff on a downward scale, decreasing the duty on refined sugar. It also includes an Inheritance Tax, the issue of Panama Canal Bonds to the extent of \$40,000,000, and Treasury Certificates amounting to \$50,000,000, making up the revenues to the \$200,000,000 necessary to overcome the deficit for 1909. The proposed Internal Revenue does not touch liquors, but increases the taxation on cigarettes to sixty cents per thousand. —*N. C. D. News*.

PRICE OF A BROKEN NOSE.

AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCE IN AN EATING-HOUSE.

33rd inst.

A dispute over the price of a chicken caused some bloodshed in the Central district yesterday. The parties appeared in the Police Court, this morning, to have matters adjusted.

According to the evidence, it would appear that an American civilian made his appearance in an eating-house at 7, Graham Street yesterday afternoon.

"I want a whole chicken," he said to the waiter when seated.

After a lapse of about quarter of an hour the waiter returned with half a chicken, which he placed in front of the visitor. The chicken was some eaten, and the American inquired what the "damages and breakages" were.

"Forty cents," replied the waiter, holding out his hand for the cash.

"No, no, John," the American is quoted as saying. "This bill of the fare talks half chicken makes twenty-five cents. I have ordered one whole chicken." And without any further "talkie" he deposited that amount on the table and proceeded to quit the building.

What happened after this is not clear, but it would seem that an effort was made to stop the representative of the Stars and Stripes from leaving. In front of the man did not like, and it was alleged, he dealt the waiter a stunning blow on the nose, partly putting that organ out of order.

To say that a policeman was called is needless. At the Central Police Station, Inspector Gourlay, to his usual peace-making way, asked the Chinaman if the matter could not be settled with compensation.

"Yes," said the Chinaman quickly. "If he gives me \$40 I won't prosecute." "What?" This was too much for the American. "What?" he cried. "Do you want me to buy you a new nose? Think of it, \$40 for a smashed nose!"

The Chinaman would not accept a penny less, with the result that the accused appeared before the Police Court to-day, charged with assault, for which he paid \$2, and to the waiter's astonishment only \$3 compensation was awarded.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MARCH, 1909.

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	428	233
Chinese.....	217	3,533
Total.....	645	3,766

It will be remembered that some time ago an Imperial Order was issued urging the compilation of new Legal Codes in China. Under this pressure the Commissioners for Revision of Laws have been busily engaged with the drafting of a Criminal Code and of Civil and Criminal Procedure which have been communicated to the Ministry of Justice for comment. Copies will be circulated to the different provinces for comment and annotations before their submission to the Throne for approval. The Government intends to direct the Commissioners to draft a body needed set of Laws against bribery.

GERMAN MAIL OBTAINED.

CAPTAIN CHARGED AT POLICE COURT.

CASES OF OPIUM IN BAGGAGE ROOM.

The German mail steamer *Princess Alice* was unable to get away at noon yesterday, as originally planned, owing to the discovery on board of 1,440 tins of opium, valued at \$3,000, reports the *Strait Times* of 16th inst. The ship, per Captain P. Gouche, was summoned to appear before the fourth magistrate, Mr. A. de Mello, this morning, on a charge of being the master of a ship used for the importation of opium.

The little fourth court room was crowded with officers from the ship and representatives of Messrs. Behn Meyer and Co., the local agents for the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Large cases of opium, more than has been seen in the police courts at one time for years, were brought in by the chintings.

Mr. G. S. Carver, appeared for the Opium Farmers and Mr. D. V. Perkins for the Captain. As soon as the magistrate had taken the seat, Mr. Perkins said:—I understand that a warrant of arrest has been issued for the captain of the *Princess Alice*.

My learned friend must have been forgetful of the ordinance when he applied for such an order. The North German Lloyd mail steamers are, to all intents and purposes, men-of-war, and should be considered as such, by the ordinance. I therefore demand, ask I should say, for her immediate release.

He then proceeded to read the Ordinance in detail, but was interrupted by the magistrate, who said that a clause referred to was no longer in force.

QUESTION OF SEIZURE.

Mr. Carver explained that there were, in any case, certain formalities which had to be effected, under the section, and these had not been attended to. Certain copies of the Government Gazette which he did not have at hand, the moment, but had sent for, would show that the convention referred to by counsel for the defendant had been abrogated. In any case, the ship was not under seizure.

Do I understand that you do not intend to seize the steamer? asked Mr. Perkins. That depends. If you will give an undertaking that the fine—that is if any fine is imposed—will be paid, I shall withdraw the warrant.

The warrant has been illegally issued and I cannot give any such undertaking, replied Mr. Perkins.

The magistrate stated that he believed that Mr. Perkins asked him to take a note of his objection.

VISITED BY POLICE.

Mr. Hawtry, second assistant superintendent of police, then gave evidence of the seizure, saying that he visited the *Princess Alice* at 1 p.m. yesterday, at Borneo Wharf and found two cases in the baggage room. One of them had been opened, and contained tins wrapped up in a gunny bag. Signs of opium were visible on the ship near the baggage room entrance.

What do you mean by signs?—Drops.

Witness went on to say that the first drop he saw was on the step of the gangway, outside the baggage room, and others were visible on the steps going down into the room. Chundu had been leaking, and the box and bag were smeared. Witness took the chundu to his office and called the Farm tester, who told him that it was Shanghai opium. In the unopened box there were sixty-one tins and in the one that was opened there were twenty-nine, apparently from leakage. Sixteen of the tins were subsequently opened and the contents emptied into a big tin after it had been weighed. He knew that the tonnage of the *Princess Alice* was over 500.

We admit that, ejaculated Mr. Perkins.

OPPIUM NOT GAMBLER.

Witness went on to say that the chief officer of the vessel explained to him that he thought the chundu was gambier.

Questioned about this by Mr. Perkins, Mr. Hawtry admitted that he used the expression in the dock and when the Chief Officer saw this he asked: This is gambier, isn't it? The baggage room was open, but the part into which he had to go to get the opium was easily accessible. A door had to be opened to enable him to get in.

This court was interrupted several times by the great noise and confusion in the hall-way, where there has been a continual uproar of late. There is always a large throng of loafers there, many of whom should be attending to their duties, who chat and laugh and quarrel, without let or hindrance.

Shouting, hooting, and chintling for the Opium Farm, who had accompanied Mr. Hawtry, gave corroborative evidence.

Inspector Fitzgerald, Department of Weights and Measures, gave evidence as to the weight of the chundu which had been removed from the baggage room, which he gave as fourteen pounds, four ounces and six and a half drams. This was equivalent to 137.7 tins.

PROTEST ENTERED.

Liu Tang Yew, the Farm's tester, said that he saw the exhibits at Mr. Hawtry's office, yesterday afternoon. He examined the chundu and found that it was of Shanghai origin. The value per tin locally was \$3. He did not know its value in Shanghai.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perkins, he said that he opened and examined one tin only, but he also examined the opium which was leaking from the tins in the gunny bags. The words on the tins were Shanghai and the name of the chop or person. Ordinarily, smuggled chundu came in flat tins without labels, but there was a case before him when chundu came from Shanghai in round tins with labels. Three and a half or four months ago a D. P. C. arrested a man at Tanjong Pagar with Shanghai opium thus put up.

Mr. Carver stated that this closed the case. Mr. Perkins said that his learned friend had taken statements from two persons on the ship and these persons ought to be called. It was his duty to place before the court all the evidence at his command. He protested against the way in which the prosecution was being conducted.

I don't think I can force them to call these persons, said the magistrate.

CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Capt. P. Gouche stated that his steamer was a mail steamer subsidised by the German Government. She arrived at the wharf, yesterday morning. He had no personal knowledge of the boxes in question. He sailed from Shanghai on March 6 or thereabouts. He was lying outside the Woosung bar, seventeen miles from Shanghai. Passengers came from Shanghai by tender with their luggage. As a rule, there were two men in charge of the gangway, a quarter-master and a sailor. These were his orders and so far, as he knew they were always carried out. They had to watch whatever was brought on board or taken from the ship. He had never heard of passengers' luggage being broken open and searched. He wouldn't get many passengers if that were the case. He had been twenty-five years with the company, ten of these residing in the Far East. The launch usually came to the ship with passengers and luggage at 6.30 p.m., leaving Shanghai at 7 p.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carver, he said that the quarter-master and sailor did not examine the baggage closely when it arrived. Sometimes other things besides baggage were put in the baggage room. Passengers' baggage usually had the passengers' names on a label provided by the company for the purpose. The boxes had the mark Singapore on a paper label and no other mark of identification.

RECEIVING THE BOXES.

Mr. Housheon, the chief officer, said that he first saw the boxes in the presence of Capt. Hawtry in the baggage room and noticed marks on the main deck as large as the box itself, while there were drops on the steps. The baggage room was kept locked. There was a great quantity of baggage on board. These boxes were standing free, not hidden away underneath baggage. There were two men whose identity he knew at the gangway at Woosung.

Mr. Housheon, the baggage master, said that the two cases were taken on board the steamer *Princess Alice* at Woosung. Witness received them from the chief cook of the steamer and stored them in the baggage room. The chief cook told him that they were for Singapore and he put the labels on them. He did not know what the contents of the boxes were and had no suspicion it was chundu. He thought that they were ships' stores. He did not know when he saw the boxes were sealed down. On arriving in Singapore he placed the cases on deck at 4 a.m. Then the runner from Raffles Hotel arrived who, he understood, was to take them away. He did take them ashore and loaded them on a luggage van but brought them back because they were leaking. It was 11 or 12 o'clock when he returned them, saying that he could not have them because they were leaking too much. Witness took them back to the luggage room and reported them to the chief cook. They then proceeded to open them to see what was broken inside. They found several of the tins leaking. Witness was then called away because the steamer *Argo* brought baggage from the Dutch Mail from Batavia which he had to receive. The cases were leaking when he first sent them ashore as well as when he received them back.

When the runner went on board, witness told him that the chief cook had some cases for him. On the voyage down, as the cases were leaking, he asked the chief cook what the contents were. If they were not for an employee of the N. D. L., he would not have received them in their leaky condition. Witness suggested that they might contain syrup. They were not leaking in Shanghai, however.

TO BE CALLED FOR.

Mr. Pross, the chief cook, said that he received a request to take two boxes at Shanghai. It did not come from anyone in connection with the ship. It was by letter, and no intimation was given as to the contents of the boxes. At Singapore he was to send them to Raffles Hotel, where they would await the arrival of the person who wrote the letter. The boxes were handed to him on board the tender by a Chinaman, who brought no letter but mentioned the name of the owner. He asked the writer of the letter, witness asked the baggage master to take them into the baggage room. After they came back from shore in Singapore he saw them again.

He assisted the baggage master in opening them in the baggage room and having examined the contents left them there. When he received the boxes at Shanghai he had no suspicion that they contained chundu. He had never seen it before. He did not even suspect it when he saw the boxes leaking here. The man who sent the letter was a steward on board another ship of the N.D.L. Witness first met him in Singapore about eight months ago. He merely took the cases to please him because he asked him in a friendly way to do so. It was usual for officers of the company to have boxes forwarded to them in this way on the company's steamers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carver, witness said that he received the letter in question at Hongkong on his way to Shanghai and tore it up immediately after perusal as was his usual custom. It was stamped Singapore. The steamer was on the Singapore-Bangkok run and never went to China himself.

He had never told anyone that he had received the letter from the Chinese steward.

Mr. Perkins then addressed the court, and said regarding the employee of the Co. referred to that his name was in the possession of the police and the Co. had telegraphed instructions that he be not allowed to desert.

The magistrate said that he would take till Thursday morning to consider his decision. Messrs. Behn Meyer and Co. would give an undertaking to pay any fine which might be inflicted, Mr. Perkins stated, and Mr. Carver accordingly asked that the order for the detention of the ship be rescinded.

CHINA'S ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

IT IS JUST IN AGONY: SINCE WE FIRST REFERRED TO THE MOVEMENT THAT HAS BEEN SET ON FOOT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CHINA'S ANCIENT MONUMENTS FROM THE DESTRUCTIVE HAND OF MODERN VANDALISM.

The movement has now taken definite shape under the name of the China Monuments Society, and by the last mail from Peking, where the Society's headquarters are located, we have received a preliminary circular, printed in English and French, which sets forth briefly the objects of the undertaking. A thoroughly representative Committee has been secured, including the names of Sir John Jordan, M. Bapst, the French Minister at Peking, M. Korostovetz, the Russian Minister at Peking, the Japanese, and Mr. Oudenijck, the Chargé d'Affaires for the Netherlands, while among those who are already registered as members are many of the foreign residents best known in China in connection with literature, diplomacy and commerce. It is sincerely to be hoped that all who feel their imagination stirred by the memorable antiquity of the Chinese Empire, and by the sight of the relics which it has handed down to the present day, will signify their interest by enrolling themselves as members of the Society, for, while the annual subscription is no more than one dollar to cover the expenses of correspondence and printing, the work of the Society can only become effectual on condition of its obtaining the utmost possible number of correspondents, in all parts of the Empire, through whom it may collect and disseminate information regarding the location, history and condition of monuments. By this means it would be possible in course of time to create a body of public opinion, first among foreigners and thence among Chinese, for the protection of what is unique and beautiful.

Even within the comparatively short space of time that has elapsed since the idea of the little progress has been made towards the desired end. The first rumour of the Society's aims have drawn forth a response from many quarters. Apart from the notes which have been published from time to time in these columns, several contributions from correspondents in different parts of China have recently been received at headquarters and these are to be made public as early as possible. Altogether the organizers of the Society are entitled to congratulate themselves that their venture is well launched. It does not come a moment too soon. With every new discovery that is opened up for easy communication with the outside world it is only too evident that the tendency of wantonly defacement is to spread. The closing of the visit to the temple Ta Kiao Tien at Peking was witnessed in these columns six months ago; and a similar prohibition is also threatened in the case of the Temple of Heaven. Numerous instances of mutilation are reported at Tientsin, Peking and at Hangchow; while the extension of the railway to Tientsin, Kaifeng and Honan will expose the antiquities of these cities also to the depredations of monument-hunters. The case for the Ming tombs at Nanjing lies so near to our own doors and has been for so long a time with so much force in the letter addressed to us a few weeks ago by Mr. David Freeman that it need not be further emphasized here. It serves, however, to illustrate what, perhaps, the most irritating of all forms of vandalism. The visitor who despoils temple or tomb of fragments of stone tracery or carved panels can at least plead that he is only afflicted by an acute form of mania, which has given rise to a special law of condonation for collectors throughout the world. The tombs at Nanjing offer little that can be carried away, beyond the dragon tiles, probably the most part spurious, which are offered for sale by the natives of the district; and vandalism can see no alternative for spoliation but to leave something of itself in the shape of its own patronage. In one place the name of a certain foreign gunboat has been cut so deeply that the sailors must have brought a chisel with them for the express purpose. Patriotic motives may possibly be pleaded in extenuation of such defacement. The chisel is that patriotic

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY

SCHEME

CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Immediately from the time the Chinese sub-committee were appointed to further the scheme for a University for Hongkong, beginning with Sir Frederick Lugard, they began to set to work with little determination to give effect to the instructions contained in their commission. After a few preliminary meetings at which discussion took place principally as regards the scope of the University, early this week the sub-committee issued the first subscription list, amongst their compatriots. A fortnight ago we reported the fact of three proffered donations of \$10,000 each. After two days the amount of subscriptions now aggregates over \$85,000. It is hoped that a total of from two to three hundred thousand dollars may be raised among our esteemed Chinese fellow-citizens. The individual contributions so far are as under:—

Chiu U-tin	10,000
An Chek-mun	10,000
Tsang Shik-chow, of Saigon	10,000
Chan Chek-yu	2,000
Chan Kang-yu	2,000
Moik Chong	2,000
Yang Hin-pang	2,000
Ho Fook	1,000
Chau Siu-ki	1,000
Wan Cho-tsoi	1,000
Lau Pun-chiu	1,000
Chun On Insurance Co.	1,000
Sin Tak-lan	1,000
Yuen Shing Co.	1,000
Opium Farmers	1,000
Yuen Fat Hong	1,000
Kwong Mow Tai	1,000
Hop King Hong	1,000
Tok Cheong Hong	1,000
Cheong Wo	1,000
Yung Cho-pang	700
Yung Kin-pang	600
Yung Hin-chung	600
Yung Hin-yau	600
Yung Hin-chung	600
Yung Hin-hung	600
Yung Hin-chiu	600
Yung Kai-pang	600
Kin Tai-lung	600
Lo Nai-oi	500
Leung Kin-on	500
Leung Yu-shing	500
Wong Shiu-tong	500
Ming Shun Sheung Kee	500
Wong Fa Nung	500
Li Yu-chuen	500
Mai Kal-ham	500
Chan Kai-ming	500
Chow Hing-ki	500
Lo Ku-yuen	500
Ho Hui-chi	500
Ho Kow-tung	500
Ming Yui-tai	500
Yung Seng-fat	500
Hong Kee Hong	500
Mah Fat-cheung	500
King Wo Hong	500
Chan Lok-chuen	500
Yue Wo Loong	500

\$86,200

FREEMASONS' SMOKER.

WELCOME TO AMERICAN MASONS.

A very enjoyable smoker was held last Wednesday night by Lodge Naval and Military under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in the District and the District Grand Lodge, E.C., in the Masonic Hall, to welcome the American Masons belonging to the third squadron of the U.S. Battleship Fleet now visiting this port. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack placed side by side appropriately. A splendid programme of music, Right Worshipful Master R. West was in the Chair and he was supported by a number of Masons belonging to his own as well as other Orders. It was an easy matter to see that the spirit of good fellowship prevailed at the happy function, and no sooner did the guests arrive than they were instantly made to feel at home. Smokes were provided abundantly, and during the evening, drinks went round freely. The excellent Band of The Buffs was present under Bandmaster Hewitt, and rendered a pleasing selection of music. The toast of President Taft was proposed by the Chairman, who said that he felt it a very great honour to be the Master of the first Masonic Lodge in the East whose members had the opportunity of drinking to such a toast. The speaker referred to the recent visit to Hongkong of the new President, who he said, was well acquainted with our shores, the President having visited Hongkong twice within the last two years. The speaker said that he felt sure that he was voicing the general sentiment when he said that he hoped to see the President. The Chairman then humorously remarked that there was only one body of men who did not wish to meet President Taft—and that was the chair coolies (laughter). No doubt those who felt his weight on his last visit still remembered him (Renewed laughter). In conclusion, the speaker said that in honouring the toast, those present would not only be honouring President Taft, but also Brother Taft (loud applause). Lieut. Cameron, of the flagship *Charleston*, whose name was coupled with the last toast, replied in felicitous terms. During the evening the toast of "The Press" was proposed by the Chairman, who paid a high tribute to that branch of civilization. Suitable response was made. In the course of the evening, the following gentlemen kindly obliged with vocal and instrumental items and humorous sketches:—Messrs. Caesar, Cross, Fay, Hutchison, Ladd, Oxberry, Nolan, Sanders, Scott, Jarvis, Grimble and Captain Parke.

WEI-HAI-WEI LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY.

TANOUR OF WEI-HAI-WEI UNCERTAIN.

Last Thursday, in the Supreme Court, Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) presiding, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. G. G. Bailey, applied on behalf of the Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Co., Ltd., for an order to reduce the capital of the Company from £250,000 to £100,000. Counsel said that the firm had passed a resolution for the reduction of the capital of the Company. That reduction had been rendered necessary because of the uncertainty of the tenure of Wei-hai-wei. His Lordship—I don't think I have to consider the motive. Sir Henry—No, my lord. The motion of the company to reduce its capital is not because of any loss, possible, inevitable, but because there is more money than can be disposed of profitably. It is proposed to return to the shareholders a sale per share. His Lordship—What is the object of the company? Sir Henry—To build and acquire land at Wei-hai-wei. His Lordship—I have seen the papers several times in chambers and I think I can make the Order.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the sixth ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the office of the Company at noon on Monday, 27th April, 1909, is as follows:—
Gentlemen,—The general manager and consulting committee beg to present to the shareholders the sixth ordinary yearly report of the company.
The accounts show a profit of \$104,693.09.
From this has to be deducted:—
Fees to consulting committee \$4,000.00
Bonus to European staff 2,850.00 6,850.00
Leaving available for appropriation \$97,843.09.
The consulting committee recommended that a dividend of 10% on the subscribed capital be paid to shareholders.
Write-off Hongkong saw-mills \$55,200.00
Lauchies and lighters 10,000.00
Engineering works 5,000.00
Plant 2,500.00
Timber concessions 1,145.09
Kudat pier and house 1,000.00
To carry to reserve 15,000.00
Provision for bonus staff for 1908 3,000.00
\$97,843.09.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. G. Wood retired on leaving the Colony and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar was invited to join the committee; his appointment being confirmed. In accordance with the articles of association the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., retired but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. W. H. Poits who offers himself for re-election.

J. WHELEKY, General Manager.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1909.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

Capital	Liabilities
60,000 shares each \$12 = \$720,000.00	
Less 14,000 shares unissued each \$12 = 168,000.00	
\$552,000.00	
Sundry creditors 11,834.78	
Reserve account 25,000.00	
Balance of working account 104,693.09	
\$693,527.87	

Hongkong Saw-Mills.

Value as per last statement \$151,505.84

Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00

Since added 5,924.10 151,429.94

Sandakan Saw-Mills.

Value as per last statement 89,068.57

Since added 21,262.93 110,331.50

Steam launches and lighters.

Value as per last statement 105,223.21

Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00

Since added 100,213.21 100,213.21

Sandakan engine works and slipway.

Value as per last statement 91,131.39

Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00 86,131.39

Plant.

Value as per last statement 21,509.06

Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00

Since added 16,509.06 16,509.06

Land and House Property.

Value as per last statement 5,269.53

Less value of property sold 1,160.00 4,109.53

Kudat Pier.

Value as per last statement 2,000.00

Less amount provided for depreciation 1,500.00 500.00

House and office furniture.

Value as per last statement 18,848.77

Less amount provided for depreciation 2,568.74 16,280.03

Stock of rough and sawn timber, stores, material, &c.

124,302.42

Suspense account 2,800.00

Sundry debtors 6,814.10

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank cash 34,477.37

Cash in hand 14,577.87

\$693,527.87

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Management and office expenses and general charges at Hongkong and in Borneo \$44,156.64

Exchange 47,002.39

Balance 104,693.09

\$190,052.12

By Profit on sales of rough and sawn timber, &c.

\$189,625.21

Interest 316.91

Scripts 71.02

\$190,013.12

WANTED—SALARY.

D. R. CAPTAIN'S APPLICATION.

35th inst.

An application was made in the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court to-day (Chief Justice presiding) by Mr. C. F. Dixon of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, on behalf of D. R. Captain for salary to be paid out of estate in bankruptcy. Mr. Dixon observed that the applicant had managed the business since February 1907, and adjudication order had been made last Thursday. Since then the business had been sold.

Mr. Dixon—Sold? To whom?

Mr. Dixon—To a gentleman from Canton. The date of purchase was from yesterday or to-day.

The order was granted.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

VISIT BY THE COUNTESS OF MEATH.

In her round of visits to the various institutions for children in the Colony, during her recent sojourn in Hongkong, the Countess of Meath did not overlook that most deserving institution—the Italian Convent. In the forenoon of last Wednesday, the Countess, accompanied by Mrs. F. H. May, wife of the Colonial Secretary, called at the Convent on a visit. As her Ladyship's delicate health did not allow of her proceeding up the staircase to see the children, the latter came to meet their distinguished visitor in the garden, which seemed to please her Ladyship greatly. Lady Meath examined with great interest the many specimens of useful articles from the daff dillies of the children and purchased some to the value of over \$100. We are asked by the Mother Superior to express her thanks and the great honour done to her institution for her Ladyship's and Mrs. May's visit, especially in view of the fact that her Ladyship had proceeded straight on board after leaving the Convent. Lady Violet Buxton, the Countess's daughter, was also present. Lady Meath spoke Italian fluently.

HONGKONG'S DIRECTORY.

Once again we have to record our appreciation of the pederous tome known to all the world and particularly to the faithful band of "old China hands" as the "Directory and Chronicle for China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Philippines, etc." This is no volume to be treated in an off-hand manner, as one is occasionally inclined to do in the case of smaller directories. There is the evidence of solidity in its very appearance, while the countries covered by its representatives range from Russia in Asia to the Dutch Netherlands. Indeed its very appearance on the business-man's desk is calculated to inspire the casual visitor with an unconscious respect for the editor's taste and judgment.

For the last forty-seven years writers have annually recorded their views concerning this worthy representative of Hongkong's energy, so that it is difficult at this date to suggest anything new regarding its universal usefulness, which is far less understood in England than in the Far East. It is probably to the Directory that we are indebted for those numerous personal letters which many of us regularly receive from unknown industrialists in England, Germany and Austria and which inspire us with visions of untold wealth and promises of a happy hereafter. Be that as it may, it only shows how the Directory reaches the ends of the earth and finds a cordial reception in the strangest places. We would not attempt to pick a flaw in such a publication. In fact it is dignity and all-encompassing range of its contents which we are trying to do. But it was curious that in turning to inquire regarding the provinces of Kedah, Kelantan and Tringganu which are about to be ceded to Great Britain we should find little information regarding them. After all, however, the Directory does not pretend to be a gazetteer, and it is only because its summaries of the history and conditions of the various countries whose foreign population is itemised are so admirably done that we turn to it almost unconsciously for the particulars we may desire. This Directory is the Directory to which we have all been so long accustomed and in which so much reliance has been placed in the past. As usual the paper, type and printing are excellent, but the chief praise must be given to those responsible for the collection and collation of the facts recorded. The work shows signs of the most painstaking care and is a tribute to the ability and plodding industry of the Editor. The *Hongkong Daily Press*, which prints and publishes the Directory, may also be congratulated on the high standard reached by its publication, which should as heretofore be at the elbow of everyone engaged in the business and professional work of the Far East.

JUDGE THAYER IN HONGKONG.

A VISIT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Rufus H. Thayer, the newly-appointed judge at the U.S. Court at Shanghai, who recently arrived in the Colony en route to Canton, was present in the Supreme Court last Thursday morning. He occupied a seat on the bench with the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, Dr. F. E. Hickey, clerk of the U.S. Court at Shanghai, was also present.

RUNAWAY PONY.

OVERTURNS RICKSHA IN QUEEN'S ROAD KART.

A runaway pony created some excitement in the Eastern district last Wednesday evening. Taking fright somewhere on the race-course he threw his rider, an officer belonging to the Buffs, and started on the gallop towards the town. The pony, named *Monroe*, was a grey, and was charged into Queen's Road scattering everything before him. The only accident to be recorded took place near the French Convent. There the pony collided with a ricksha in which was a European fare. The vehicle was overturned and very badly damaged, but neither the fare nor the coolie was in any way hurt. The pony, taking fright once more, swerved round and started a course for the polo ground, where his flight came to a finish. He was taken in charge and returned to his stable. The ricksha coolie reported the accident at No. 2 Police Station, and he wants compensation for the damage done to his vehicle.

A fishy story is told by the *Yankee Blade* to the effect that large quantities of Siamese fish which could not find a market at Singapore owing to its utterly bad quality were shipped to Batavia. The market there also could not stand the fish, and it was forwarded to an inland district where the article, notwithstanding its unwholesomeness, found ready sale. The result was that disease broke out among the consumers, and the Government had to take measures to prohibit further sales.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The following reply was sent to the Government:

Chamber of Commerce, 24th March, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to reply to your letter of the 26th February, 1909 (No. 3997/1909) forwarding a copy of a despatch addressed to the Government by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and inquiring whether this Chamber supports the adherence of the Colony to the International Convention of the 26th September, 1906.

My committee do not consider that restrictive measures of this nature should apply to a Colony employing native labour. In their opinion the labourer in this Colony is relatively better off than his European confrere and it will be enough for the Colony to adopt protective measures when it can be shown that labour is unjustly treated by employers. The troubles facing a local employer are already great enough without unnecessarily adding thereto. For these reasons my committee regret that they cannot support the adherence of the Colony to the Convention.

I beg to return the memorandum as requested.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STABBED IN BED.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT YAU-MA-TI.

What is believed to have been the worst of the night last night, when an unfortunate coolie, who, perhaps, had set the Society against him, was most cruelly stabbed, which necessitated his instant removal to the Government Civil Hospital. His alleged assailant, a butcher, giving the name of Cheung Chu, who resides in Third Street, West Point, was arrested.

The Yau-ma-ti police have investigated the matter most carefully, but like all secret societies, the motive for the stabbing is carefully guarded. At about eight o'clock last evening a coolie named Leung Fong visited a certain house in Temple Street in search of a lady friend. The lady, unfortunately, was at home and she invited Leung to a smoke, which he accepted. While lying on the opium bed twirling the drug at the end of a pipe over the lamp, a man suddenly entered the room and, without uttering a word, seized Leung by the shoulder and, pulling out a sheath knife quickly, stabbed him between the shoulder and the back.

Pursued by a policeman and a number of persons, the assailant bolted down Temple Street, into Fourth Street, round a block of buildings, and eventually was captured in a private lane. The knife which he had thrown away during the chase was recovered later. The unlucky Leung, whose wound was of a serious nature, was, after being temporarily treated at Yau-ma-ti Police Station, sent to hospital.

This morning, Inspector Dymond charged Cheung Chu in the Police Court, and he was remanded until Leung's discharge from hospital.

NOT TO BE "DONE."

FUTILE ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB A GIRL.

The report of a very barefaced attempt to rob an eight-year-old girl of her property has reached us. The story is to the effect that about five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man who later gave the name of Yau Fok, saw two girls playing in Wellington Street. He watched them for a while, and then approached the one nearer him.

"What are you doing?" he asked the girl. "Nothing," was the answer, in the usual Chinese way.

"Then come with me and I will buy you something," he was alleged to have taken the girl by the hand and, according to the story, was leading her up the hill, when the girl discovered that the man was trying to remove her bangle. She called out loudly, "Save life," and the man ran, but was caught after a good chase.

Yau Fok, who says that he is a carpenter by trade, was arraigned in the Police Court, this forenoon, charged with attempted robbery. He denied the charge, and was remanded.

The coolie Yau Fok, who attempted to relieve an eight-year-old girl of her bangle in Wellington Street yesterday last, was sentenced to three months' hard labour to-day, Inspector Gourlay presiding.

"DEKING THE COURT."

DEBTOR'S MISTAKE OVERLOOKED.

A "mistake" which very nearly got a debtor into trouble was overlooked by the Chief Justice last Thursday forenoon.

An application was put forward by the Kwong Yat Cheong firm for permission to replevy. The replevy order, when the Official Receiver (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) stated that this was the case in which he had reason to complain of the non-appearance of the debtor. He had seen the solicitor and there seemed to have been some misunderstanding. There was an impression that the order could be made at a moment's notice and the debtor had not complied with the Ordinance.

Mr. E. J. Grist (for the applicant) said the application was made by Mr. P. S. Dixon on behalf of Mr. R. A. Harding.

Mr. Wakeman—I think debtors should not be exempt from the Ordinance and defy the Court in the way it has been done.

His Lordship: (To debtor) You got the notice?—Yes.

What did you do with it?—I left it in the shop.

Is that the way you treat papers which come to you?—I don't know.

Didn't you get it translated?—Mr. Wakeman—It is in English and Chinese, my Lord.

Debtor—I did not take it in that light.

His Lordship said it was really contempt of Court, but the Official Receiver had consented to overlook it.

Debtor—I will not do it again, my Lord.

The application was granted.

It is reported from Tokio that Marquis Katara, Count Komura, and Mr. Komatsu (Minister of Education) conferred with representatives of the Parties in the Lower House of the Diet in connection with the estimates for a proposed Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London. The Premier stated that a certain European Power asked Great Britain to co-operate in the holding of an exhibition to follow the Anglo-French Exhibition, but that Britain rejected the request because a similar proposal had been made by Japan. Marquis Katara added that the exhibition would be held from May to November, next year, and that the Japanese Government intended to expend for the purpose ¥500,000 this year, ¥500,000 next year, and ¥500,000 in 1911.

DISTURBANCE ON A CAR.

EUROPEAN CALLED INSPECTOR A "BLACK COW" AND IS FINED.

Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) listened to the story of a disturbance which was committed on board a tramcar some days ago.

An Indian Inspector (F. Motie) in the employ of the Electric Railway Company, summoned Mr. A. G. Gile of the Naval Yard, for assault and for using abusive language towards him, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Mr. D. V. Steevens, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted. Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

It was stated that on the night of the 2nd instant the defendant and his wife boarded a car at Observation Place, going westward. The conductor applied for the fares. Defendant produced a monthly ticket, which he exhibited. The conductor called for the lady's fare. The defendant said that he had only a \$10 bill, and if he paid he wanted Hongkong money in change. This was not possible, and defendant was asked to sign a chit, which he refused to do, taking the chit from the conductor and throwing it away. When the car arrived at Ship Street the conductor called the complainant to whom he complained.

When approached by complainant, the defendant produced the \$10 bill and said: "I want Hongkong money in change."

Complainant said he was sorry, but that the conductor had not sufficient change to give him the money.

"Then give me the \$10 bill," complainant said, "and the company will send you the change in the morning."

This he also refused to do. At Arsenal Street the defendant attempted to stop the car, but complainant ordered the motorman to proceed. It was alleged that defendant then seized hold of the Inspector and nearly shook him off the car. He also called him a "black cow."

The complainant was called and cross-examined.

Mr. Kong Sing—You can read, can you?—Yes.

And was not this the ticket defendant showed you?—Yes.

Didn't he say to you that he would send you the ten cents just as easy as you could retain his \$10?—No.

Are your instructions from the office to stop people from leaving a car?—Yes, if they won't pay their fare.

Before the summons was brought you were taken to the office by Mr. Scott?—Yes.

And some inquiries were made?—Yes.

Why didn't you on that occasion report to Mr. Scott that you had been assaulted?—I did, sir.

The conductor of the car gave corroborative evidence. In cross-examination, he said that he thought that when defendant pushed the complainant he did so to get past him.

Policeman Stuart was the next witness. He deposed to being called by the complainant, who gave him to understand that there was a gentleman on a car who had refused to pay his fare. When the policeman reached the car the complainant asked him to show his ticket. The reply he received was "Go away, you black cow."

As witness was on special duty at the City Hall he could do nothing in the matter, so he directed the Inspector to proceed farther down and he would meet another officer at the corner.

The conductor spoke to offering the conductor a \$10 bill and asking for change in Hongkong money. As none could be got he gave the Inspector to understand that he would send the ten cents to the company next morning. He did not remember calling complainant a "black cow" or a "black cur."

Cross-examined—He had held a monthly ticket for three or four months. As a rule he paid his wife's fare. He was asked if he would sign a chit, but witness refused. He did not send the company the ten cents he owed them until five days afterwards.

His Worship fined the defendant \$5 on each charge.

THE HANGCHOW RAILWAY.

The following is the full text of the telegram sent by the Peking correspondent of *The Times* on the subject of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, to which reference was made recently in our columns:—

Shanghai, 17th February.

I have just returned from inspecting, in company with an English Engineer, the work on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, for the construction of which British investors have lent China £1,500,000. It will be remembered that the loan contract was signed on March 6, 1906, by the Ministry of Communications (the

By direction of His Excellency the Governor the next meeting of the Legislative Council stands adjourned till the 1st April.

A PIGEON club has been started at Tongshan. Mr. Donald Fayer is the *China Pigeon* leader, importing birds from Hongkong and Shanghai for breeding purposes.

A KOWLOON City shopkeeper, who was arrested last Monday by Inspector Munro, for selling samchi without a licence, was fined \$100 in the Police Court, on Tuesday morning.

It is interesting to learn that the *s.s. Tuyo Maru* made the trip from Nagasaki to this port in 2 days and 18 hours. She left Nagasaki on Saturday, the 20th inst. at 3 p.m. and arrived here on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

Mr. E. J. Grist, a member of the firm of Wilkinson and Grist, one of the oldest and most popular solicitors in the Colony, is to leave for home next week on a well-earned holiday. Mr. Grist has been in the Colony for nearly eighteen years.

This first consignment of about 2,000 lbs. of rubber from the Sekong estate in North Borneo has been sold recently at home. The sheets fetched 5s. 2d. per lb. and the scrap 4s. 6d. which gives a good percentage. Regular monthly shipments are now expected to come forward.

An Indian policeman was charged in the Police Court, last Monday, with stealing a bottle of milk from a dairy farm cow in the Peak on Sunday. The bottle was found in his basket on the Peak Road. Defendant came along and was alleged to have removed a bottle. He was seen and arrested. The case was remanded.

A MONTH'S hard labour and in addition four hours in the stocks, was the sentence later imposed (unemployed) received in the Police Court, last Monday, for stealing brass belonging to the Green Island Cement Company, at risk on Sunday. The brass was stripped round Lam's waist when he was searched when attempting to leave the works.

SENTENCE of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed on a coolie named Cheong Shing-toy (2nd inst.) for pilfering a pair of trousers, a vest, a pair of braces and a tin of tobacco, the properties of the quartermasters—Walham and Christened—of the steamer *Mongolia*. The theft was committed yesterday when Cheong went on board "to visit a friend."

A NOTICE to mariners issued by the Chinese Customs states that Captain C. D. Bradley, of the *s.s. Kaitung*, reports having struck an uncharted rock in the South Entrance to Hailan Strait. From the information supplied the approximate position of the rock is 6 cables E.N.E. from the eastern islet of Double Yit, and is covered about 7 feet at low water of spring tides.

A JAPANESE woman was fined in the Police Court, last Thursday morning, for disorderly behaviour in the public street on Wednesday night. She was seen by Policeman Wilson to approach an American sailor and throw her arms around his neck. Such amorous behaviour the sailor did not like, and the woman was arrested. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

THE steamer *Fuyo-maru*, owned by Mr. Harada Junzo of Osaka, which left Osaka some days ago for Lianyung and Chienan via Kobe, caught fire at the entrance to Taigang on the 14th inst., but succeeded in getting into port. We learn from the *Mainichi* that the cargo was insured for ¥100,000 and the steamer for ¥50,000. Details of damage are not yet known.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. F. X. Key to act as health officer of the port and inspector of emigrants. Dr. Key is a doctor of medicine, health officer of the port and inspector of emigrants and Dr. G. E. Aubrey to act as assistant health officer of the port and inspector of emigrants during the absence on leave of Dr. G. P. Jordan with effect from 10th instant.

CHIAN YUONG, a tallyman, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Siemens and Company, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed a theft as far back as last October. On that date (30/10/08) Chian was alleged to have stolen from the warehouse *Silica* twenty cases of "essential" oil. Mr. Carl G. Gok is the complainant and the case, which was called on Saturday last, was remanded.

MR. J. J. Lepina, Consul for Portugal, paid an official call on Vice-Admiral Harber on board the flagship *Charleston* last Thursday afternoon. The U.S. Commodore-in-Chief placed his barge at Consul Lepina's disposal on his visit to and from the *Charleston*. The usual salute was fired as the Consul boarded the flagship. Vice-Admiral Harber expects to make the return visit before his departure on Saturday.

JUDGE R. H. Thayer, of the United States Court of Shanghai, and Mrs. Thayer, are at the Hongkong Hotel, as are Mr. F. F. Hinchey, the Clerk of the Court, and Mr. A. Bassett, the District Attorney. Judge Thayer is Judge Wilby's successor—a Washington, D. C. jurist of dignity and high professional standing. The gentlemen plan to go to Canton on the Friday day boat, where legal matters will be attended to.

MR. C. H. Oliver, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Mukden, arrived at Peking on the 18th inst. to take up the position of Chief Secretary of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Mr. Oliver first joined the service as Professor of English in the Tung-Yuen Kuan. He was assigned from the Customs service in April, 1908, and is rejoining the service, with the rank of Commissioner. His present position was last held by Mr. H. M. Hillier.

A STABBING affray is reported to have occurred at West Point late last Sunday night. A coolie named Ho Yu was stabbed in the side. A tailor, giving the name of Chin Kwan, has been placed under arrest on suspicion of being the guilty party. It is alleged that both men quarrelled about a woman, and the stabbing followed. The injured man was taken to hospital. His alleged offender is being detained by the police until the discharge of the coolie from hospital.

THIS morning (26th inst.), in the Police Court, another trader—Wo Yee, of the Kwong Hing firm, 24, Graham Street, was fined \$25 for committing a breach of the Stamp Ordinance. It was pointed out that the defendant gave an unstamped receipt to a customer from whom he had collected \$10.85. "This is getting a common practice," said a police officer this morning, "and I would like some mention of it to be made so that others may take notice." A wink is as good as a word.

A COOLIE with *sham* resemblance was banished from the Colony in April, 1904, for a period of five years. Some days ago, however, the coolie returned bearing another name, but this did not seem to have disguised his features. He was recognized in Hollywood Road last Monday by a tailor and arrested. On Tuesday he was sentenced by Mr. Wood to serve a term of a year's imprisonment and to be exposed to the stocks for four hours. This was, as the saying goes, for being the phony.

U.S. VICE-ADMIRAL Harber held a reception on board his flagship, the *Charleston*, yesterday afternoon to which the principal residents in the Colony were invited.

For refusing to accept hire when disengaged a chair coolie, last Thursday, had a fine of \$10 to pay. F. J. Elm, an overseer of a Chico Terrace, was the prosecutor.

Layman Sany, the master of fishing-boat No. 2250, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour last Wednesday for unlawful possession of a tarpaulin, valued at \$50, which had been stolen from a steamer.

A CHINESE woman was, in the Police Court, last Wednesday, charged with ill-treating her four-year-old child by thrashing it with a "whisk." It was alleged that when the child was examined its body showed long welts. The case was adjourned.

AN interesting souvenir of the International Opium Conference at Shanghai has been received by Mr. J. J. Lepina from one of the Portuguese delegates. It is a group photograph of all the representatives of the Powers at the Conference. The various members are clearly distinguishable in the photo.

INVITATIONS have been issued by the managing director and engineer-in-chief of the Canton Kowloon Railway (Imperial Chinese Section) for the 7th group, on the occasion of an official visit to railway works and the laying of the foundation stone for the general offices and station building by H.E. Viceroy Chang.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the All-Port Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Colonial Government \$300
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. 100
Mrs. W. Williams 10

THE *Courier* *Saigonais* publishes interesting figures showing how it stood with trade between Cochinchina and the Philippines in 1908. The Colony, that year, exported to the islands articles to the value of \$7,094,409, of which rice accounted for seven millions. The Philippine statistics show that imports there from the French Colony far exceeded in value those from the United States.

LAM PO, a cook out of employment, was the defendant in a case in the Police Court, on the 24th inst. The complainant was Mak Wa, an "eff" boy, of 2, Feder Street, and he accused Lam of stealing his dulcimer on the 16th inst. Lam visited complainant on that day and took away the musical instrument when he left, which he afterwards pawned. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

CHU YUNG, a partner in the Tak Cheong firm, was arraigned in the Police Court last Wednesday for a charge of alleged fraud, to which he entered a plea of not guilty. Chu, it would seem, had charge of the firm's books, and on the 23rd February last, it is asserted, he made certain false entries in the account book with the intention of defrauding the firm of \$48.62. The case was adjourned.

ON the 11th instant the Japanese House of Peers approved the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill after some debate. The Bill has now passed through both Houses and will be promulgated as a law in due course. The object of this bill is to maintain the force for a further four years the law for the reimbursement of duty on sugar refined in Japan, which expires this year.

FOR hanging an excise officer on the head "because he was not attending to his own business," as they thought, two men—Wong Wei, an accountant, Tsun Wing Chin, a shop coolie, sixty years of age, 144, Queen's Road Central, had to come before the Government Magistrate today. The excise officer, it would appear, went in search of illicit opium. He found none, it was stated, but got a hammering.

A CHINESE washerwoman, whose duty took her on board the American battleship in harbour, was found in possession of a gold watch and chain last Sunday, which were reported lost a few days ago. The articles were taken from one of the cabins of the *Charleston*. The woman could not explain how she came in possession of the valuables, and on being charged was fined \$50, the alternative being three months' gaol.

YUONG KWAI LUNG, otherwise known as Yang Pak Sing, formerly a shoefin in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of embezzling the sum of \$5,747.71, the property of the Bank. It will be remembered that the alleged embezzlement was committed four years ago. The defendant was eventually traced to Shanghai from which point he was extradited.

In a letter, dated 20th inst., addressed to the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce writes:—I have now the honour to state in reply to your letter of 17th February, 1909, on the subject of the quarantine station at Lanchow, that the new committee approved of the amended regulations under section 10 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899 (No. 10 of 1899) I am to ask you to convey the thanks of this Chamber to His Excellency the Governor for his consideration of its views in the matter.

THE *Japan Chronicle* understands from the *Hochi* that the amount of tax to be paid by the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company remaining in arrears is ¥4,500,000, the security held by the Government is now valued at only ¥3,000,000. The Minister of Finance has decided to collect the difference by instalments if the company can be assisted, recognizing that relief is hopeless if immediate payment is enforced. The negotiations for the relief of the company are progressing very slowly.

A TOKYO dispatch reports that a firm in Tientsin, which sells Japanese timber to the Kaiping Mining Office, has a scheme to export to Japan coal dust and coke produced by the mining Office, as return cargo of steamers carrying timber to China. The Tientsin firm has accepted a contract to supply 2,000 tons of coal dust to the Kaiping Mining Office, to be brought by the *Yoko* steamship by the end of this month, and also a further supply on trial. This is the first instance of coal being imported into Japan from China.

THE souvenir number of the *South China Morning Post*, which we have just received, should form an excellent memento of the visit to Hongkong of the Third Pacific Squadron, U.S. Fleet. It contains in handy form all the doings of the Fleet during its sojourn here, reproduces the accounts of the headquarters and junketings which were given in honour of the officers and men, chronicles the results of the sports and generally affords one excellent idea of how Hongkong appreciated the visit of our American kinsmen. It is illustrated in our American *Illustrated* and should form a valuable addition to the collection of those who collect these records of pleasant memories.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOKUSHI & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 3.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID-UP	RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of \$4 and bonus of \$1 for 1908	\$2 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1 (London 3/8) for 1909	\$2 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES							
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$14 for 1909	7 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of 7/6 making 15/ for 1909	5 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of \$1 making 15/ for 1909	5 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of \$1 making 15/ for 1909	5 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES							
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$12 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$8 for 1907	5 1/2
SHIPPING							
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1 for 1908	5 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final of \$1 making 15/ for 1908	5 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS							
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1 for 1908	5 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1 for 1908	5 1/2
Yong Wah Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1 for 1908	5 1/2

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Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	About SATURDAY, 3rd April.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Bockst	WEDNESDAY, 7th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. H. Forster	About WEDNESDAY, 7th April.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORISO" Cap. F. Sambill	Beginning of April.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	NERA	Martin	30th March, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	12th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Bruso	13th April, at 1 P.M.

Trausshipment on the Op's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 24 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

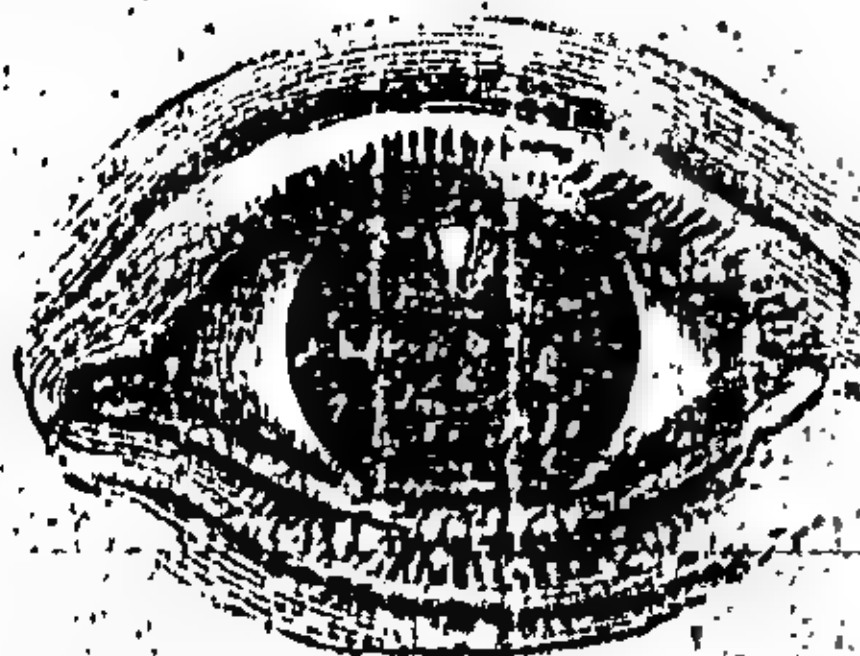
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

LONDON

CALCUTTA

SHANGHAI

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Bentinck Street

165, Nanking Road

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

Intimations.

No. 1 DOCK

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 24th, 1905.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of
The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

GADSBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

FERNOT BISCUITS.

&c., &c., &c.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						</
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Intimation.

Powell's

are now showing
special cretonne and
curtain designs for
the spring season

CURTAIN

Madras Muslins in white
or Ecrú with plain,
frilled or fancy
bordered edges
from 80 cts.
per yard

AND

Plain and Figured
Harness and Book
Muslins in White
and Ecrú

Brise Bise
Blinds and Screens

CRETONNE

Very special Plain Book
Muslin Curtains,
frilled, 3 sides, in
White only 3 1/2
yards long
\$5.75 per pr.
4 yards long
\$7.50 per
pair

SHOW

New patterns in Lace
Curtains from \$5.00
per pair 4 yards long

SEE

Latest white ground
and floral designs in
washing Cretonne
for loose covers
and curtains

WINDOWS

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
and
28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1904.

Intimations.

NOTICE

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.
TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC
BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the
DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and
VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),
every Domestic Building or part of such Building
within the WESTERN Division of the
City of Victoria, occupied by members of the
European Reservation or those parts of a
Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or
Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME-
WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners
during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this
notice means that the Houses should be lime-
washed in respect of all the Walls of each
Room, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings
and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-
sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices
and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of
Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing
Walls limewashed up to the level of the first
floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be lime-
washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the
West of Bank Lane and Cleverly Street.

The Government Limewashing Contractor
is prepared to Cleanse and Limewash Floors
at the rate of \$1.00 per floor on application
being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary
Board.

A. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1904. [388]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed,
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARVES, MOTOR VEILS

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast
Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1903. [337]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1903. [144]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

It is a condition (or disease) to which doctors
give no name, but which few of them really
understand. It is a weakness—a break-down
of the system. It is a condition to which the
system is broken down. It is a condition to
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Consignees.

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersigna-
ture and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1904. [10]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA."

Captain Schwinghammer, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
by the Undersigned and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st prox., will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 31st inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1904. [194]

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.
Limited, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 1st of April, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th of
April, 1904, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

MELOHRS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [15]

Build and Design

Rubber Tyre

RICKSHAWS

Standard make or to

order.

STOCK ACCESSORIES

AND

REPAIRS OUTFIT.

DEPOT, KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW

ROOMS,

88-85, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

FIRST FUNNELLESS CRUISER.

NEW NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

Devonport, Feb. 25.
The all-gun *Invincible*, with their tripod
masts, were perhaps the most remarkable de-
velopment of the cruiser in modern times, and
are of recent date that it is hardly con-
ceivable that as more and more unique change in
naval shipbuilding is now taking place.

There was laid down at Devonport this
afternoon, by Mrs. Cross, wife of the
Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard,
the first funnelless cruiser. Such an event
could not take place without some cere-
mony, but it was of the quietest description,
there only being present two or three Presen-
tations, and photographers, in addition to the
heads of the various departments of the estab-
lishment and their wives. Under an awning
decorated with flags lay the first keel-plate,
specially painted red for the occasion, and
about twelve feet in length. At each corner
was a miniature flagstaff flying a flag. Union
Jack, and the plate bore the inscription,
"*H.M.S. Indefatigable*, Laid down by Mrs. C.
H. Cross, February 25, 1904."

Under the direction of the constructive
manager (Mr. A. E. Richards), Mrs. Cross
thatched a lever, and the great plate glided
from the temporary blocks upon which it had
been lying to the keel-blocks. When this had
been done a huge pneumatic riveter was
swung into position, and when it had been
fixed over the hole into which the first rivet was
to be placed Mrs. Cross secured the handles
and steadily the rivet was driven home. Each
of the officials present then inserted a rivet,
after which the first one was stamped with Mrs.
Cross' initials and the date.

No time is to be lost in the construction of
the *Indefatigable*. A large amount of material
has been collected round the ship, and it is
expected that the double bottom amidships
and a good many of the ribs will be standing
by the end of the week. The vessel is to be
launched next October.

In some respects the *Indefatigable* will be
similar to the *Invincible*, in that her arma-
ment and speed will be the same, but there the
similarity practically ends. The *Indefatigable*
will be 370 ft. long, 30 ft. beam, 18,000 tons dis-
placement, have 45,000 horse-power, and, of
course, 25 knots speed. She will possess two
tripod masts, but apart from her gun turrets
and bridges, her upper deck will be as clear as
was a sailing ship of the old days with her sails
stowed away.

The most remarkable innovation, in the
Indefatigable, and the one which will enable
her to be built without funnels, is the introduc-
tion of internal combustion engines at the pro-
pelling power. There is some talk of 13.5 in.
guns as there was when the *Collingwood* and
her sister ships were laid down, but there is no
official confirmation of any departure from the
armament of the *Invincible*. To enable the
new ship to be constructed the building slip,
which was only completed a few years ago,
has just been lengthened by 100 ft.

KING AND COLLINAN.

DIAMOND TO BE USED IN IMPERIAL CROWN.

An interesting project for the use of the Col-
linan diamond is in contemplation.

The King and Queen, who are anxious to
make the fullest possible practicable use of
the Transvaal's gift, have consulted the court
jewellers, Messrs. Garrard, as to whether it can
be so set in the Imperial crown as to be de-
tachable for wear by her Majesty on great state
occasions—as it was at the recent opening of
Parliament.

The crown and diamond were taken to
Buckingham Palace a few days ago, and the
matter was discussed between the King, the
Lord Chamberlain, Sir Douglas Dawson, and
representatives of Messrs. Garrard.

The feasibility of the plan having been
shown, the court jewellers have been given his
Majesty's commands to carry out the work.

Thus the Collinan, while being classified as a
crown jewel, will be available for wear by the
Queen on some occasions upon which the
crown itself is not in actual use.

It is understood that the King's main object
is to show to the fullest possible extent his ap-
preciation of the Transvaal's generous gift.

Intimations.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engraving, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
daily.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [56]

GUNS

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of latest model. Shot Guns. Combination Guns.

Pointing Rifles. 2nd. 1st. D. JAMES

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Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority
of us that we do not get quite the amount of
happiness we are entitled to. Among the count-
less things which tend to make us more or less
miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah
More said that she was generally to be attrib-
uted to biliousness. No doubt a crippled
liver with the resulting impure blood, is the
cause of more mental gloom than any other
single thing. And who can reckon up the
fearful aggregate of pain, loss, and fear
raising from the many ailments and diseases
which are familiar to mankind? Like a vast
cloud it hangs over a multitude no one
can number. You can see these people every-
where. For their life can scarcely be said to
have any "bright side" at all. Hence the
eagerness with which they search for relief and
cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the
confidence of the people by bald assertions
and boasting advertisements. They are
obliged to win it by doing actually what is
claimed for them. That this remedy deserves
its reputation is conceded. It is palatable, as
honey and contains the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites,
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.
Nothing has such a record of success in Scrophu-
la, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and
emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend
to undermine the foundations of strength and vi-
gour. Its use helps to show life's brighter
side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S.,
S. Edinburgh, — L. R. C. P., London, — Physician
Woman's Hospital — Professor University of
Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much
pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases
of debility and have found it to be a very
valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take."
You can take it with the assurance of getting
well. It never disappoints. Sold by all
chemists.

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children on the voyage. Apply to—

J. S. C.,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1904. [138]

WANTED.

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Peak, or in Macao.

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c/o MACAO HOTEL, Macao.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1904. [274]

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and

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GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [181]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED,

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [56]

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Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

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Singles Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each copy).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

WHEN SHIPMASTERS ARE ARGUS-EYED.

After a lengthy examination in the Singapore Police Court, the skipper of the German Mail steamer *Princess Alice* was convicted on the charge of being the "master" of a ship used for the importation of opium, and fined \$500. This is by no means the first occasion on which we have deemed it necessary to advert on the extreme stringency of the law which makes a shipmaster the vicarious sufferer for the misdeeds of others and imposes upon him responsibilities which would tax the wit of a wizard to shoulder. In this case, it may be recalled that when the *Princess Alice* arrived at Singapore from Shanghai and Hongkong, the officers of the Opium Farm discovered on board some 1,440 tins of chandu, valued at \$4,320, packed in boxes which had been received by the chief steward at Shanghai and placed quite openly in the baggage room by the baggage master. It should be understood that there was no attempt whatever at concealment, no thought of smuggling on the part of those to whose charge the boxes containing the illicit drug had been committed, and no idea of evading the lynx eyes of the Opium Farm's representatives. So much was admitted by the

prosecution, but that did not exculpate the captain from blame, nor did it lead the Court to forego the satisfaction of meting out to him a substantial fine. All that it did was to lessen the penalty, "which in consequence of the presumption the law imposed upon the master." The facts were plainly set forth and the circumstance of the chandu being on board clearly explained. While at Hongkong, on the voyage to the North, the chief steward of the *Princess Alice* received a note from an acquaintance on another N. D. L. vessel stating that he would receive two boxes at Woosung for conveyance to Singapore. The boxes were to be sent ashore at Singapore and would be taken to Raffles Hotel. The boxes were duly received from a Chinaman, but when they were landed at the Southern Settlement it was discovered that they were leaking and the Raffles Hotel representative refused to have anything to do with them. Accordingly they were taken on board again and placed in a position which was exposed to the view of all comers. The boxes were leaking and when the attention of the chief officer was drawn to the mess he expressed the opinion that the contents consisted of gambler while another officer thought the tins contained syrup. Nobody dreamt that they had opium on board, and, indeed, the witness declared that they would not know chandu if they saw it, which is extremely probable. One of the numerous bands of informers who make a livelihood by haunting the wharves and surreptitiously inspecting ships' cargoes came on the scene, found what he desired to find, informed the Opium Farm and the boxes were seized. The *Princess Alice* had to be detained while the ship's captain was being tried for importing illicit opium into the Settlement. To a certain extent it reads like a farce, or much ado about nothing, but the consequences might have been very serious had there been the shadow of circumstantial evidence leading to suggest that there was any attempt to conceal the boxes. However, fortunately for those immediately concerned, there was none. As the judge who tried the case said: "Would the baggage master, if he had any suspicion that the cases held opium, have received them back from the hotel runner? and having thus received them back, would either he or the steward, if they knew of the illegality of their conduct, have still allowed them, or traces of them, to remain within the eye of every one on board, thereby endangering themselves? The answer to both those questions seemed to be in the negative." The magistrate proceeded very sensibly to remark that the ordinance laid down that the presumption against the accused in such cases might be rebutted by proof of reasonable precaution. For the purpose of such proof, it seemed too much to require the captain to acquit his subordinates with the revenue and excise laws of every port at which they might touch. Another point which prepossessed the Court in favour of the master was the fact that the vessel was a mail steamer plying between China and Europe and not a vessel exclusively employed on the China coast, so that there was less reason to believe that she would engage in the traffic of smuggling opium and consequently less cause for special precautions being taken to guard against such a contingency. But the law is inexorable on the subject of opium; it is probably stricter and more drastic in its operation than the law dealing with attempted manslaughter. It holds the captain and his officers responsible for the regular inspection of the passengers' baggage and the character of the cargo. How many passengers would tamely submit to the ordeal of having their personal belongings searched by the seamen on board a mail steamer, their trinkets, nick-nacks, odds and ends of merely sentimental value, exposed to the scorn of the vulgar eye and the jibes of the ribald tongue? As Captain Gosche said, if they started that game, they would soon have no passengers at all, which is a perfectly reasonable deduction. With regard to the cargo, in how many instances could it be said that the appearance of the boxes was calculated to breed suspicion? Nevertheless there is the law, as ironbound and precise as the mind of man can make it. As if the difficulties of navigating a great liner, appeasing the petulance of pernicious passengers, and maintaining that regularity of routine essential to safe running and strict discipline were not enough, the captain is held responsible for matters which in the majority of cases must be outside his ken. Who would be a shipmaster in these days, when he has to be a navigator, society entertainer, *bon vivant*, lawyer, instructor in the principles of first aid, magistrate, parson, liable to all the pains and penalties of the law for the smallest breach of the regulations of any of the numerous ports of call—not for glory or renown, or monetary reward but simply in the course of duty? The scullery boy holds a happier position and is less liable to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, while his reward is proportionately greater. The sympathy of the general public will certainly go out to any master mariner who finds himself in difficulties similar to those that befell Captain Gosche. Fortunately, in this case, the captain had a magistrate endowed with common sense to deal with but how often is the re-

verse the case? "Ten a \$500 fine is a heavy burden on a shipmaster, but from what passed in Court there seems little doubt but that the Norddeutscher Lloyd will assume the burden and exonerate their captain from all the consequences which he was called upon to bear as the result of the foolish action of a subordinate member of his crew. When ship captains become Argus-eyed then perhaps they may succeed in observing all the conditions of the law relating to the importation of opium. Up till now, Nature has obviously failed in her duty towards those who have selected the sea as a profession.

THE STEWARD'S PERQUISITES.

Some months ago when an irate passenger who had travelled across the Atlantic by one of the great liners wrote to the press indignantly protesting against the universal system of tips in vogue, as a result of which the passage money was increased by some fifty per cent., his views were endorsed by a chorus of those who had gone through the same experience. As might have been expected, nothing came of the agitation to abolish the tipping of stewards and their satellites, mainly because there is a moneyed section of humanity which will always seek by the giving of gratuities to corrupt the morals of the stewards and secure privileges to which they are not actually entitled, and indeed which are only obtained at the expense of other passengers whose purses are less expansive. Besides, it is generally understood that the wages of the stewards are arranged on a scale which presupposes their augmentation by the benevolence of travellers. Anyone who has journeyed from England to the Far East, or along the China coast, is well aware to what an extent this tipping system is carried. If a steward does the slightest service to a passenger it is assumed as a matter of course that he is entitled to an honorarium, and few passengers dare to brave the glassy eye and hard visage of the gentleman with the napkin by refusing to accede to the unuttered demand. So far as the man of means is concerned, the system of rewarding those who have gone to any special trouble to mitigate his sufferings *en voyage*, and to relieve him of the usual discomforts of ship-board life, may be deemed admirable, and the additional outlay forms but a small item in the total sum he is prepared to spend on the trip. But many of those coming to the Far East are young striplings who have left home for the first time with thinly-lined pockets and a capital consisting mostly of high hopes of what the future will bring them. To them the stewards' "fees" are nothing less than iniquitous and many a youngster landing in Singapore or Hongkong has found himself cleaned out even to his last copper after he has met the claims of those who, he had been led to understand, were paid to serve him. Of course it is all false pride which leads a young man, new to His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, to ape the lordly air of the reasoned taipans who can afford to dispense largesse with a prodigal hand. But tradition has it that the stewards must be tipped, and who is he that he should fly in the face of established custom even if it means immediate embarrassment the moment he sets foot on shore? And so the stewards continue to wax fat at the expense of fledglings, who have not the sense to keep their hands in their pockets and ignore the insinuating suggestions of those who have rendered them the service which would have been given in any case. It is not astonishing, then, that there is never any lack of applicants for the post of steward on any of the overseas liners, or that the meagre pay is regarded as any deterrent. From what transpired in the course of an action in London the other day it is perfectly clear that if any of the larger steamship companies offered no pay whatever they would still be inundated with applications for the coveted post of saloon steward. In the action referred to, the plaintiff was formerly a steward in the service of the P. & O. Company, and he claimed damages from the Great Northern Railway for injuries received in a railway accident which occurred near Finsbury Park in November, 1907. Among the witnesses called was another steward who had been employed by the P. & O. Company and his revelations should open the eyes of passengers, whose generosity is only limited by the depth of their wallets. His wages, he stated, amounted to the inconsiderable sum of £3 a month, but on a single voyage he had received as much as £40 in the way of tips. That was when he occupied the position of first-class steward, but before he was promoted from second class his "takings" were by no means insignificant. He confessed that on one voyage he had made as little as £13, but he always reckoned on averaging a respectable sum, and, as a matter of fact, he admitted that he made £20, £30, £40 and even £50 extra in the year. His record was £94 in tips on two voyages. Who would not be a ship's steward at that rate? For handling round the soup and cleaning out the cabins the steward whose evidence was not disputed seems to have made anything between £200 and £300 per annum and "all found." The jury was so impressed by the witness' statement that they awarded the plaintiff the

handsome sum of £2,000 by way of damages against the railway company. "All we would say is that it is a good thing the jury did not take into consideration the amount of heart-breaking strain which had been borne by immature youths who had pawed their common-sense in order to gratify their pride by increasing the 'spontaneous' gratuities received by the stewards."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Among the items in the orders of the day, for the meeting of the Sanitary Board, on Tuesday, is a complaint against a sanitary inspector.

Mr. R. A. Harding, the solicitor, who has been away from the Colony on leave, returned the other day. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harding.

A CARPENTER, Ho Cheung, was given three months' hard labour by Mr. J. H. Kemp to-day for stealing fourteen metal taps from the Naval Yard yesterday.

Mr. A. R. Abbas, of the Ordnance Department, son of the late Mr. G. Abbas, wishes it to be understood that he is not related to the A. R. Abbas whose case was reported in yesterday's issue.

An additional rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to take effect from 1st day of July, 1909, is to be levied on the villagers of Choi Wan in consequence of the destruction of trees in that place and its neighbourhood.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Hongkong's well-known magistrate, returned yesterday from home where he has been spending his holiday. Mr. Hazeland is in the best of health, and hopes to resume his magisterial duties soon.

With the return of Mr. Hazeland from leave, some changes are expected to take place at the Magistracy. It is whispered that Mr. Hazeland will go as first police magistrate, Mr. J. H. Kemp will revert to the small Court, while Mr. J. R. Wood will once again see the Registrar-General's department.

DEPORTERS, numbering forty-nine, were landed in the Colony yesterday. The steamer *Tijlajap* brought forty-one from the Dutch East Indies, and eight by the *Glenogle* from Singapore. On arrival Detective Sergeant Geo. Watt had their finger-prints taken, and this morning most of the men were returned home.

At the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, the directors will recommend a dividend of 6½ per centum on 'A' & 'B' shares free of income tax; that £40,000 be added to the reserve fund (raising it to £150,000), £2,000 added to the officers' pension fund and £25,300 be carried forward.

The master of the German s.s. *Pitchakuri* reports that on the 16th inst. he sighted the wreck of a small sailing ship with 4 feet of her bow showing above water. Wreck lies on bottom, in 15 fathoms with Palo Obi Lighthouse bearing E. ½ S. (Mag.) 8.8 miles distant—Latitude, 8° 26' 7" N. Longitude, 104° 39' 6" E. Wreck lies right in track of vessels running between Bangkok and Pulo Obi, and is dangerous to shipping.

SUSPECTING that the master of a fishing-boat then anchored off Lantau Island, was in the habit of fishing with explosives, Police Sergeant Gordon, of Cheung-chau Police Station, paid a surprise visit to the boat last night. Behind the small joss house at the stern of the craft he discovered two tins of dynamite. The junk master was arrested on a charge of being in possession of explosives, without a permit, and in the Police Court, this morning, he was fined \$50.

A CHINESE doctor, who had only taken into himself a wife three days ago, has evidently discovered what married life really means. He and his better half were charged in the Police Court, this morning, with fighting in the public street. The medical man said that his wife had all his clothing and money and he could not get them. The woman denied this. She alleged that her husband had threatened to kill her many times. They were both bound over to keep the peace.

A number of school boys, becoming annoyed with an Indian policeman, who had interfered with their game of "pitch and toss," in Hospital Road yesterday afternoon, opened hostilities. They pelted the uniformed man with stones and mud until, as the officer said later, he "felt faint." One of the boys was arrested and charged at the Police Court, this morning, with the offence. Like a plucky chap he would not disclose the names of his comrades to the magistrate, and the case was remanded to allow the police to find them.

RACE PONY SHOT.

EARTHQUAKE DAYS ENDED.

Frequent use of the turf will learn with some regret of the death of the well-known race pony Earthquake, which came about yesterday morning. Owned jointly by Messrs. H. P. White and W. S. Dwyer, Earthquake proved himself to be a racer at the last race meeting. On Saturday last, owing to the partnership being dissolved, he was sold and purchased by Lieut. Price. Since then the pony developed some internal disease, which proved to be incurable, and had to be destroyed, as already stated, yesterday morning. Standing over twelve hands, Earthquake was the winner of many races. In 1907 he won the Pagoda Cup at Shanghai, last year he ran second to none in the Champagne at Amoy, and was also the winner of the Victoria Stakes in Hongkong during that year, while at the same time he was a well-known favourite.

DEPARTURES FOR THE U.S. FLEET.

LETTERS OF THANKS FROM THE ADMIRALS.

Prior to the departure, which took place this morning of the U.S. Third Pacific Squadron, Sir Paul Chater, the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, received letters from both the American and the French admirals, thanking him and the Hongkong public for the hospitality shown towards the men of the fleets during their stay in these waters. The letters are appended:—

ADMIRAL HARBOR'S THANKS.
Office of Third Squadron Commander,
United States Pacific Fleet,
U.S.S. *Charleston*, Flagship,
Hongkong, China,
March 26, 1909.

My Dear Sir,—On the eve of sailing, and bidding farewell to Hongkong and its hospitable people, I feel that I must say a word to those who have extended to us such a courteous and heartfelt welcome; and who, not content with that, have made special efforts to make us enjoy every hour of our stay, whether ashore or afloat. We all feel most deeply grateful for every word and deed has borne the stamp of what can best be termed as "Brotherly Love." In particular do we feel grateful for the splendid manner in which the enlisted force has been taken into your hearts and minds. The hospitality extended to them; the courtesy shown to them throughout, the friendly competition in sports, the special care paid to the inner man, as well as the outer, have cemented friendships which, I think, will live for ever, and, like a good tree, will bring forth the good fruit for all time.

I beg to thank you and your co-workers who have achieved such a splendid success. We thank also all the people of Hongkong, Army, Naval and Civil, who have made our visit so delightful and made us feel really sad in parting. Please convey, in such manner as you may deem best, the sincere thanks of the officers and men of our little Squadron to those who have given so many bright pages in our book of life.

With the sincere hope that the friendships made may be renewed many and many times in the future, I remain,

Sincerely and gratefully yours,
GILES B. HARBOR,
Rear-Admiral, U.S. Navy,
Commander of Third Squadron,
U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Sir Paul Chater,
Chairman of Entertainment Committee,
Hongkong, China.

ADMIRAL FERRIN'S MESSAGE.
A bord du *D'Entrecasteaux*,
Hongkong, le 26 mars 1909.

Monsieur le Président—Ayant de quitter Hongkong, je tiens à vous exprimer nos bien vifs remerciements pour l'aimable réception que vous avez bien voulu nous faire en nous associant aux fêtes données en l'honneur de l'escadre américaine. Croyez bien que nous emporterons le meilleur souvenir de notre passage à Hongkong et que nous serons toujours heureux d'y revenir.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma haute considération,
CONTRE AMIRAL L. FERRIN.

FATALITY AT QUARRY BAY.

BOILERMAKER INSTANTLY KILLED.

An accident, with fatal results, took place in the Quarry Bay Shipyard yesterday, a boilermaker named H. Ping Cheung being killed almost instantly.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, four men, including the deceased, were at work under a crane. One of the men were all engaged in hammering a flange. While this was going on somebody shifted the arm of the crane, which parted from its socket immediately over the workmen.

The arm, which weighed about 22 cwt., fell on the deceased's head, fracturing his skull. The unfortunate man died before any attempt could be made to attend to his injuries. Inspector Cameron, at the Shau-ki-wan Police Station, was notified of the accident on the telephone, and the remains of the boilermaker were removed to the morgue for burial.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PRATAS ISLAND AFFAIR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 26th March.

Commodore Wong Yan Toog and Lum Kwok Cheung have again been detained by H. E. Viceroy Chang to proceed on board the cruiser *Kiang To* to Tung Sha, which island has lately been attracting the attention of the general public, who are doubtful whether it really belongs to China. It is reported that the two Commodore have been given instructions to summon all the Chinese fishing junk people in the locality and to collect every possible information with regard to their alleged expulsion from the island and the destruction of the old Chinese temples there by the Japanese. The officials are further commanded to prepare detailed particulars in order to commence negotiations with the Japanese Consul.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The differences among the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway are still proceeding and telegrams have been exchanged between the Nine Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds and H. E. Chang Chih-lung, Superintendent of the Railway.

CHINA'S SORROW.

On the 1st day of this moon, owing to the incessant rain in the course of the last few weeks, the embankments of the Lung-Tsai Wei in the Nankai district gave way to the extent of over a hundred feet, but no serious injury was done to the inhabitants. The work of reconstruction is being proceeded with in anticipation of flood.

PRATAS ISLAND AFFAIR.

ACTION BY CHINESE IN THE STRAITS.

We learn that the Chinese residents in the Straits Settlements have telegraphed to the Chinese Press Association in Hongkong a message in connection with the Pratas Island affair. The telegram urges the vernacular press to protest against the alleged encroachment on China's sovereign rights by the Japanese.

"SLY JIM."

STORY OF A DOG THAT NEVER RETURNED.

Mak Eze is a rascal of the darkest dye. There is no apology to make for him; he has none to offer himself. Mak, who is also known as "Sly Jim" due, no doubt, to his "mysterious" ways, is of the young age of sixty-nine. He stands about five feet two in his socks, when he wears them, and that is very seldom. To look at "Jim" for once means never to forget him. His figure is not what one would call beautiful, but notwithstanding his years he carries himself well. Nobody would call "Jim" a "good-looking" for he is not. He is, to speak, a "bag of bones." His prominent cheek bones, his crimped face, and his bony hands—all these go to show that "Jim" youthful days was not spent in idleness.

Years gone by "Jim" used to be a "swell," but his old age, coupled with carelessness, is responsible for his ragged appearance. An old jacket and a pair of pants half way up to his knees, a European hat, the top of which he carefully varnished to ensure non-leakage, comprised his rig out. Once he was seen wearing a European coat, a high collar and a tie on his bare skin, and a Bowler hat. That was not his doing. It was the work of a police constable, who has a sense of humor. But for all that "Jim" has always the smile of happiness on his physiognomy. That was "Jim" to the letter.

"Jim" in his younger days was reputed to have been a man of some means. Youthful indiscretions have brought him gradually down the ladder to the position he now retains, and will retain until the end of the world—if he lives that long—and that is, doing odd jobs for the police.

About a week ago, or it might have been more, a man called at a certain police station in the Colony. A dog of uncertain breed, but no doubt with a pedigree as long as your arm followed him at the end of a cord, affixed in its loose collar.

"Good morning, officer," said the gentleman. "I've brought a dog to be destroyed. He is getting too old now."

The officer examined the alleged wonky very carefully, and told the stranger that if he left it with him he would see that the dog was shot. "But," said the officer, still eyeing the pedigree, "isn't his collar too loose? He might get away."

The gentleman acquiesced, and left while the officer took in another hole in the dog's collar.

Returning to his desk, the officer made out the "slaughter dog" card, and "Sly Jim," who was found basking in the sunshine and smoking a long pipe, was given the job to take the animal to the pound. "Jim," examined the dog critically and, taking the bait from the inspector, started out for the pound. Everything had ended so far as the dog was concerned, the officer believed. But it was not to be so.

A couple of hours later "Jim" walked into the charge-room very bashfully. His yellow face had now changed to a different colour and the perspiration dripped down his face in large beads. He headed the inspector the collar, and said, somewhat jerkily, perhaps, due to loss of breath, that the dog had slipped his head through the leather and got away!

The collar was examined, and found to have been "fixed." Instead of the pin being in the hole where the inspector had put it, it appeared three notches lower down.

"I don't care what you say," said the inspector, making believe he was annoyed. "You've been fingering the collar." Go and get back the dog or else there is going to be trouble."

"Jim" swore red, white and blue that he had not touched the collar, and left the station looking very indignant. He returned half an hour later, but without the dog.

"All right," said the inspector to himself, "if the dog has got away it will surely return to his master and we will hear from him again." "Jim" disappeared, and was not seen any more that day.

Towards the evening one of "Jim's" partners in the "odd job trade" dropped in at the station to see what jobs were about. His face was unusually red, and he exhibited some signs of intoxication. It was a dull hour and the inspector drew him into conversation.

"What thing, Fung?" he asked.

"Ah!" said the hazy one, "Ah! Too muchee *chaw*, too muchee *chow*!"

"Ye-yab! What thing so good, muchee *chow* this afternoon?" queried the inspector.

"Ah! too muchee good *chow*. I *chow* too muchee; now only can walkee *chi-ai*. You saves Mak Eze?"

The inspector nodded, and commented to think things.

"Mak Eze welly good-man," Fung proceeded, little knowing how Mak was being impaled, "welly good-man. To-day, you saves, he makes, catches one welly big European dog!"

Fung stopped a while to breathe, and the inspector "saved" a thing or three.

"He makes bring home one welly good dog, welly fat, too muchee baby. Dog, Mak and my make's killum. Welly good dinner to-day. Like come?" And Fung, very much pleased with himself, burst out laughing.

Jim still denies the accusation vigorously, but a change has overcome him lately. He now wears a "bang-dog" look, and when asked about the dog replies that it is in the street and sends the questioner to go and find it.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, a letter from Government relating to the sanitary and police matters of the Sanitary Department will be considered.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

OPIUM SMOKERS.

DRASTIC MEASURES PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th March.

The Empress Dowager is in favour of dealing with opium-smokers with a firm hand and has given instructions that all opium-smokers within the Palace should be amenable to punishment as if for disobedience of Imperial commands.

The order has caused much agitation amongst the people in the Palace.

H.E. HSU SHI-CHANG

ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY OF MINISTRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th March.

H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, is now willing to take up the appointment as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

CHINESE IN JAVA.

QUESTION OF NATURALIZATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th March.

The Chinese Minister to the Netherlands has telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs advising that the Dutch Government has agreed to modify the proposed law regarding the compulsory naturalization of Chinese residents in Dutch Colonial possessions.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th March.

The Waiwupu will submit to the Hague Conference all questions pending between China and Japan regarding Manchuria.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the Japanese Minister in Peking to that effect.

BRITISH NAVAL INSTRUCTORS

INQUIRY BY CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th March.

The Central Government has telegraphed to Lord Li Ching-fong, the Chinese Minister to the Court at St. James, to ascertain the addresses of the British Naval Instructors who had been engaged by China before.

Lord Li was directed to inquire if the British officers would be willing to accept service with China as formerly.

CHINESE ABROAD.

CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th March.

The Waiwupu and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers accredited to foreign countries asking for returns as to the number of Chinese residents in each country and their respective occupations.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

REDUCTION OF ABOLITION PERIOD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th March.

It is reported that the period within which the opium habit shall be abolished has been shortened to the first day of the first moon of the fourth year of Hsien Tung.

All persons found dealing in opium thereafter shall be amenable to punishment as if they were selling opium clandestinely.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP

FURTHER CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions continue to be collected by the Chinese sub-committee from among their compatriots towards the endowment fund of the proposed Hongkong University. The first two lists, already detailed in these columns, aggregated \$66,200. With the donations subscribed on the 25th and 26th inst., the amount has been brought up to \$77,200. The unacknowledged contributions were as follows:

Already acknowledged.....	\$66,200
Wong Hing (Jewellers).....	2,000
Man On Insurance Co.....	1,000
Po On Insurance Co.....	1,000
Soy Kai Bank.....	1,000
Kwan 'N'ow Hong.....	500
Tang Chi-pong.....	500
Chu Chan-sam.....	500
Man Cheong-yuen.....	500
Choo Kwong-lau.....	500
Ma Ying-piu.....	500
Kwong Man-cheong.....	500
Tak Shing Hong.....	500
Wo Cheong (Gold Leaf Shop).....	500
Wong Ju-tung.....	500
Lam Heung-lun.....	500
Lo, Koon-tung.....	500
Total.....	\$77,200

FAULIY PARTY WALL.

NO PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TAKEN.

Judgment was delivered by the Police Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) in the Supreme Court, in the action brought by the Fong Kee Trading Company, of 35, Queen's Road Central, against G. Birt, Ltd., to recover the sum of \$7,236, being damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs by water leaking into their premises.

His Lordship came to the conclusion that no precautionary measures had been taken by the defendant. He did not take any steps whereby any leakage into the plaintiffs' godowns could have been stopped, and consequently he was responsible. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for \$7,236 and costs.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. K. Holmes, while Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defence.

MIKE HARBOUR WORKS.

FUTURE CENTRE OF COAL DISTRIBUTION.

Through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha we have received an interesting brochure referring to the new harbour works at Mikawa village, Mike province, which have been constructed by the Mitsui Mining Company in order to facilitate the export of coal from the Mike colliery which belongs to the company. It may be noted that the Mitsui Mining Company is one of the three principal branches of the well known business firm of Mitsui. While the new harbour works were primarily intended for the expeditious handling of coal, provision has been made for dealing with general cargo, the necessary equipment and accommodation for vessels having been laid down. The harbour will shortly be connected by a railway of two miles to Onobara station, which is almost the centre of the Kureba Railway system, and thus it has every prospect of becoming one of the greatest distributing centres of Japan. The Mike collieries comprise an area of 16,000 acres or roughly 25 square miles, and a bulk of more than 1,400,000 tons of Japan coal is mined at present under the most modern systems. Mike coal is well known in the Far East as a standard coal, on account of its high calorific power, and all important steamship lines have contracted for this coal for bunkering their steamers in Asiatic waters. In the booklet from which these facts are gathered a description is given of the harbour works, their dimensions and capacity. Sailing directions, which should be in the hands of master-mariners, together with the Mike harbour regulations, are also included. The pamphlet contains a series of maps on the same subject.

WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.

SERIOUS ASPERSIONS CAST ON POLICE OFFICER.

With the object of saving his own skin, an Indian watchman, who was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with behaving in a disorderly manner in Ship Street last night, made a serious accusation against a police officer, which he failed to prove.

Police-constable Wilson gave evidence to the effect that while on duty in Ship Street last night, he saw the defendant trying to force his way into one of the houses. He approached the man and told him to desist. "I'm a gentleman," the Indian retorted, "and have plenty of money. Go away yourself." Again he continued to hammer at the door, and was arrested. On the way to the station the police officer was struck several times on the back with an umbrella. The defendant denied that he was drunk. He went to Ship Street, he said, to collect some money. In the house referred to were a number of sailors and Policeman Wilson, who held a glass containing some liquor in his hand. The policeman was drunk and while taking defendant to the lock-up, staggered considerably.

Mr. Kemp (for P.O. Wilson)—Is that so?—No, your Worship.

"I don't believe his story," continued Mr. Kemp, "but I would like to hear evidence to the contrary."

Policeman Glendinning stated that he took part in removing the defendant to the station. Policeman Wilson was not intoxicated, but the defendant was.

His Worship, addressing the defendant, said that there was no question that he was drunk and disorderly. In his defence he had cast some serious aspersions on a police officer, which had no foundation in fact, and which was a serious matter. He would pay a fine of \$25, or go to goal for two months.

The fine was paid.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-third ordinary meeting to be held at the company's offices at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st prox., is as follows:—

The Board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the company on the 31st December, 1908, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1907 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$3 per share and the bonus of 20% to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$359,911.43 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—
A final dividend to shareholders of \$1.50 per share on 24,000 shares \$36,000.00
An addition to the reinsurance fund of £8,000 @ exchange 1/8 13/16 92,252.25
To be carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1907... 231,659.17
\$359,911.43

1908 Account.—The balance of working account on the 31st December, 1908, was \$1,499,360.76 as per annexed statement. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$3 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$72,000 and that a bonus of 20% be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$125,000 and that the remainder be carried forward.

Since the last general meeting the directors have had to deplore the death on the 2nd October last of Mr. C. Broderick. Mr. J. A. Plummer has resigned his seat and Mr. G. F. Friesland of Messrs. Melchers & Co., Mr. C. S. Gubbay of Messrs. E. D. Savoon & Co., Mr. A. Forbes of Messrs. Bradley & Co., and Mr. H. A. Siebs of Messrs. Siemens & Co., have joined the Board. Their appointments will be submitted for the confirmation of shareholders. Messrs. C. R. Leachman and W. Helms retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

E. ORMISTON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Dr.

To Capital 24,000 shares of \$3.33 each \$79,920.00 upon which \$15 per share called and paid up..... 600,000.00

To Reserve fund:—

Silver..... \$20,000.00

Sterling..... £5,000= 57,657.66

To Unclaimed bonus and dividend 8,062.60

" Exchange fluctuation account 68,691.35

" Investment fluctuation account 63,541.49

" Working account 1907, balance 359,911.43

" Working account 1908, balance 1,499,360.76

" Reinsurance fund £17,380.14 200,426.14

" Underwriting suspense account 68,119.73

" Sundry creditors 831.87

\$3,376,605.02

Cr.

By Cash on current account at Hongkong..... \$ 10,892.57

" Cash on deposit with Banks in Hongkong and Shanghai 556,490.07

" Amount invested in mortgages, debentures and other securities in Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama 1,373,199.80

" Amount invested in London, &c. 1,000.00

Deposited in Bk of China 2,167.10

Leasehold property 21,767.10

Travancore Tea Estate Co. 1,000.00

\$95,767.10 = 1,115,877.49

Amount invested in Australia, &c. 7,192.00

Deposited in Banks £4,000.00

Other investments \$1,900.00

7,192.00 = 82,911.71

Amount at debit of branches and agencies..... 328,746.16

Sundry debtors..... 86,071.89

Bills receivable..... 11,515.33

\$3,376,605.02

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1907, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To Net premium..... \$2,159,517.75

To Interest..... 139,486.00

To Transfer fees..... 742.80

\$2,299,746.55

By Agency commissions..... \$ 66,389.69

Head office, branches and agency charges..... 254,437.23

Remuneration to directors, committees and auditors..... 16,917.67

Losses and claims paid..... 1,375,332.81

Retiring allowance in Australia..... 27,195.19

1,740,262.59

Bonus of 20% paid to contributors..... 187,574.54

Interim dividend of \$3 per share..... 72,000.00

Balance..... 359,911.43

\$2,299,746.55

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1908, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To Net premium..... \$2,054,085.25

To Interest..... 150,167.10

\$2,204,252.35

By Agency commissions..... \$ 51,185.18
By Head office, branches and agency charges..... 231,125.79
By Remuneration to directors, committees and auditors..... 17,659.61
By Losses and claims paid..... 740,919.58
By Balance..... 1,149,360.76
\$2,204,252.92

Sterling exchange taken at 1/4 13/16 1/2.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 26th March:—

Our market has been distinctly weaker since we last wrote, and the amount of business transacted has been on a more limited scale. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks seem to have reached the top, after their long continued rise, and now show a slight tendency to weaken, shares being obtainable at \$930, and the probability of a lower rate being accepted. The London rate is unchanged at £86.

Marine Insurances.—Cantoners are still inquired for at \$187½. North China are firmer at Tls. 100, after reported sales at the rate. Unions have strengthened on the announcement of a larger dividend (viz. final of \$17 for 1907, and interim of \$30 for 1908, making in all \$47 per share) and business has been done at \$845 and \$350. Yangtze have buyers at \$225, according to latest mail advices from the North.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have receded to \$107, at which rate they can be sold. Hongkong Fires have been dealt in at \$315 and close in demand.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are out of favour and offering at \$8½ after sales at \$9. The report and annual statement of the general managers of this company for the year ending 31st December, 1908, has just been issued to shareholders. The loss on working is \$12,045.54 and after payment of interest and other charges there remains a debit balance of \$1,538.25 to be carried forward to next year's account. Douglases have improved to \$35, and are wanted. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats continue in demand at \$29½, but none are obtainable at the rate. Shell Transports have further buyers at \$4½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been dealt in at \$137½, closing steady. Luxons are quiet and without business to report.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are wanted in the North at Tls. 18½. Raubs have sellers at \$8½.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$40, after small sales at \$51, closing with sellers at the former rate. Whampoa Docks have been a very weak market, and sales at as low as \$78 are reported. They appear, however, to be a little firmer at the close, and could probably be placed at \$80.

Shanghai Docks have been sold in the North at the reduced rate of Tls. 85. Hongkong Wharves are easier at Tls. 166 ex the final dividend of Tls. 6 per share paid in Shanghai on the 22nd inst. after sales at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are steady at Tls. 102. The directors' report for the year ending 28th February, 1909, issued to shareholders of the company, shows a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 134,935.33, inclusive of Tls. 6,531.43 brought forward from last year. It is proposed to appropriate same as follows:—To pay a dividend of Tls. 6 per share, absorbing Tls. 120,000, depreciation and renewals account Tls. 10,000, write off debenture discounts—Tls. 61,119—and carry forward the balance of Tls. 4,314.14 to next year's account. Hongkong Hotels have weakened to \$84 and can be obtained at the rate. Hongkong Lands have strengthened to \$100 after sales at \$99. Sales of Humphreys Estates have been effected in small lots at \$8.65 Shanghai Lands have appreciated to Tls. 117½ at which price they are wanted.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at \$9. Ewos have declined to Tls. 115, but there are buyers at the rate. According to latest advices by mail, the quotations of other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 97, Lau Kung Mows Tls. 103, and Soy Chee Tls. 350.

Miscellaneous.—China Borsewhs have changed hands at \$12½, and there are further inquiries. Hongkong Electrics are in request at \$12½, but none are obtainable at the price. There are sellers of Hongkong Ice at the reduced rate of \$190. Watsons are wanted at \$9 and William Powells at \$14. In the North, Langkats have buyers at Tls. 78½, while Sumatras have been sold at Tls. 130.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/8½ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends Payable.—Green Island Cements—final of 50 cents for 1908, payable on the 3rd April. China Borsewh—dividend of \$1.20 per share for 1908, payable on the 5th April. Anglo-French Lands—dividend of Tls. 6 per share payable on the 2nd April. Yangtze—Final of \$12 for 1907 and interim of \$3 for 1908, making in all \$15 per share, payable in Shanghai on the 7th April. Unions—Final of \$17 for 1907, and interim of \$30 for 1908, making in all \$47 per share payable on the 31st April.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—March Settlement 30th March. April " 31st April. May " 31st May. June " 30th June. July " 30th July. August " 30th August.

A CHINESE woman was victimized in Queen's Road last night. She was attacked by a cooie, who snatched a gold ring from her ear, and decamped. The thief was pursued and captured after a long chase. He was charged in the Police Court this morning, and remanded.

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE

IN conformity with Article 111 of the General Regulations of the Chinese Pilgrage Service, a Board of Appointment will hold a competitive examination at the Harbour Master's Office, Canton, at 10 A.M., 2nd April, 1909, to fill one vacancy for a PILOT in the Canton Pilot Service.

Only those who have served an Apprenticeship are eligible for appointment.

FRANK HARRIS,

Acting Deputy Coast Inspector and Harbour Master.

Approved: PAUL H. KING, Commissioner of Customs, Canton. [298]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on SATURDAY,

the 27th April, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

FINE HAND-PAINTED JAPANESE VASES AND PLATES, GOLD PHOTO PICTURES, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES and CUT-VELVET WALL-HANGINGS, SCREENS, FINE PAINTED SATSUMA BOWLS, VASES and PLATES, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS, PANELS, FROG SKIN HAND BAGS, KAGA and NAGAYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers. Hongkong, 27th March, 1909. [299]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "NUBIA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out made by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd April, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1909. [300]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

WE are Specializing in a Line of BACON and HAM.

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.

Only 00 cents a lb.

CUT OR UNCUT.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1909. [301]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

BUTTER.

"BUTTERCUP" Brand 73 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "

"DAISY" " 80 " "

FINE PASTRY BUTTER 60 " "

BEST COOKING BUTTER 40 " "

On and after 1st April, we will make no extra charge for cash purchases in small money.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1909. [302]

SALE OF ART COLLECTION.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the sale of the late Mr. A. P. Marty's valuable collection of works of art by public auction next Monday and on the following day. The late gentleman's taste, as a connoisseur is well known, and those who take an interest in valuable china and

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANGUOVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John or Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SUNDAY, MAY 2ND.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 7TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 17TH.	"A LAN LINER" FRIDAY, MAY 18TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SUNDAY, MAY 23RD.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SUNDAY, JUNE 13TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 a.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects in Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe; also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while cruising the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "Oceania" Class of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Steamer.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 143.

Via New York 145.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—W. ORR & CO., General Agents, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship	On
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI, HAIWEI & CHEFOO	SHIPING* SUNDAY, 28th Mar., Daylight.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	BUISANG* MONDAY, 29th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHUOYANG* TUESDAY, 30th Mar., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG* WEDNESDAY, 31st Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	LIANGSANG* THURSDAY, 1st April, Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	LAISANG* THURSDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	LUANGSANG* FRIDAY, 2nd April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	LUANGSANG* FRIDAY, 9th April, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 14 Days.

The steamers *Katsura*, *Namang* and *Fooking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 10 to 16 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duty qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chusan, Tientsin & Newchwang; Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad, Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

From	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	28th Mar., Daylight.
PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	28th Mar., 10 A.M.
HONGKONG	"HUPEH"	28th Mar., Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	30th Mar., 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	1st April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	1st April, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th April, Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	6th April, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	8th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	8th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duty qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenai*, *Chindua* and *Lindia*) leaving every Thursday and Sunday have excellent accommodations. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai at the French Bund. FARE INCLUDING WINES: \$40 SINGLE AND \$70 RETURN.

Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardesses carried.

—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	1540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 3rd April, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 10th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

8-9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 27th March, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via JAPAN PORTS, MAMZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail April 14th/09.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000	June/09.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5,000	August/09.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000	October/09.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, FLYMOOT, AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA

CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malwa*, 11,000 tons, from Colombo.

Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Meru*, due in London on 14th May, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HERWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duty qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched as above about 10th April. For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "DACKER CASTLE" About 10th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TONG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. M. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare.—Single Journey \$4. Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON & CO., LD.,

SHIP ON & CO., LD.,

Agents, 40, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 25th Mar. Ch. 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 18

Corried—Ham Ngau Yuk 18

Roast—Shu 18

Breast—Ngau Lam 13

Soup, Tong Yuk 13

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

Sirloin—Ngau Lam 18

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan 13

Bullock's Brains—Know per set 10

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li each 10

Corned—Ham Ngau Li 10

Head—Ngau Tau 80

Heart—Ngau Sum per lb 13

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

Feet—Ngau Keok each 7

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

Tail—Ngau Mei 17

Liver—Ngau Oon 13

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chal-tau-koek each \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat 22

Leg—Young Fat 23

Shoulder—Young Shau 20

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong 22

Bratals—Chi Kwat per set 13

Feet—Chi Kwat 13

Fry—Chi Chak 25

Head—Chi Tau 13

Heart—Chi Sum each 8

Kidneys—Chi Yiu 7

Liver—Chi Kon 24

Pork Chop—Chi Fat Kwat 18

Corned—Ham Oho Yuk 1

Leg—Chi Fat 23

Fat or Lard—Chi Yau 17

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau 17

Keok 50

Heart—Young Sum each 6

Kidneys—Young Yiu 9

Liver—Young Oon 24

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai 22

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

Mutton—Sang Young Yau 12

Veal—Ngau Chai Yek 20

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Guppies, Large, Small—Sin Kai 28

Ducks—Ap 24

Doves—Fan Kan each 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau per doz. 20

Fowls, Canton—Kai 21

Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 28

Geese—Ngo 20

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Yek 20

Ngo 20

Must Deer—Wong Keng each 18

Hare—Tu Chai 18

Partridge—Oho Khoo 65

Pheasant—Shan Kai 18

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup each 10

Hothow—Hothow Pak Kup 25

Quail—Wu Ghun 13

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk dozen 1

Salpae—Sa Ohi each 74

Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung per lb 70

Hea 52

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Solap pair \$1.10

Teal, Shanghai, Solap pair \$1.10

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Solap pair \$1.20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 10

Bream—Bin Yu 10

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 10

Carp—Li Yu 10

Catfish—Chik Yu 10

Coddish—Men Yu 10

Crabs—Hal 10

Giant Fish—Mok Yu 10

Dace—Wong Mei Lun 10

Dog Fish—Tik Tu Sa 10

Kels, Congor—Hal Men Yu 10

Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu 10

Yellow—Wong Sin 10

Frogs—Tien Kai 10

Garoupa—Sak Pan 10

Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu 10

Herrings—Tio Pak 10

Hollib—Chong Kwan Yu 10

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 10

Loach—Wu Yu 10

Lobster—Lung Ha 10

Mackerel—Chi Yu 10

Milk Fish—Moa Yu 10

Mullet—Ohi Yu 10

Oysters—Sang Hoo 10

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 10

Perch—Tan Loo 10

Pike—Pa Yu 10

Pomfrit—Black—Hak Chong 10

Pomfrit, White—Hak Chong 10

Prawns—Ming Ha 10

Ray—Fai Pa Yu 10

Rock Fish—Sak Kan Kung 10

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$150,000	\$4,000,234	Final of 4s and bonus of 1s. for 1908 @ ex 1/2 = \$20.00	5 1/2 %	\$300 sellers; London 285
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£2	£6	\$4,000 \$150,000	\$10,321	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	---	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$25,757 \$411,000 \$185,000	none	\$24 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$27 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 305,747 Tls. 115,277 \$3,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$200,000 \$202,478 \$120,000 \$727,049	\$2,506,021	Final of 1s making 5s for 1908 and interim of 5s for 1907	5 1/2 %	1850 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$15,157 \$1,000,000	\$592,768	\$12 and bonus \$1 for 1908	7 %	\$25 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$375,341	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$100 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$375 sa. and b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Maella Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$204,033 \$204,033 \$204,033	\$1,085	\$1 for 1908	---	\$8 sellers
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	NIL	\$24 for year ending 30.11.1908	7 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$607,700 \$170,423 \$12,344 \$240,000	\$20,279	Final of 5 1/2 making 3 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$102 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	£43,755	\$6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/2 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	£43,755	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£62,817	Final of 1/- for year ending 30.11.1908	---	\$4 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$98	\$1.00 or year ending 30.11.1908	4 1/2 %	\$25
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 6,000 Tls. 487,479 Tls. 44,130 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$350,000 \$350,000 \$350,000 \$350,000	Dr. \$5,518	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$127 sales
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$700,000 \$700,000 \$700,000	Dr. \$35,819	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	---	Tls. 125
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,473	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	---	---
Mining.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £175,000 £175,000 £175,000	£11,550	Final of 1/8 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.11.08	7 %	Tls. 18 buyers
Ramp Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	£4,871 £4,871 £4,871 £4,871	Dr. £2,101	Final of 1/8 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.11.08	---	\$8 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$489 6 \$489 6 \$489 6 \$489 6	Dr. \$7,411	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	---	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000 \$3,000 \$3,000 \$3,000	\$30,102	Final of 5s making 3s for 1907	---	\$50 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500 \$2,500 \$2,500 \$2,500	\$25,078	Final of 5s making 3s for 1907	---	---
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 32,742	Final of 5s making 3s for 1907	---	---
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 115,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of 5s making 3s for 1907	---	---
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 5 for 1907	---	Tls. 102 sales
Aster House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Dr. \$1,120	\$24 for year ending 31.12.08	---	\$102 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	\$751,875 \$751,875 \$751,875 \$751,875	21 1/4	\$20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	---	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$2,104	Final of 13 making 36 for 1908	7 %	\$84 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	26,475	Final of 5s making 5/- for 1908	7 %	\$100
Hempshy Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	15 1/2	60 cents for 1908	7 %	\$8.65 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$278	\$14 for 1908	5 %	30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 127 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,968	Final of 5s making 3s for 1908	9 %	144 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	9 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 1/2 %)	---	Tls. 92
Lao-keong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4,229	Tls. 4 for 1908	---	Tls. 103
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 30 for 1908	---	Tls. 360
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,075 \$1,075 \$1,075 \$1,075	£648	10s per share or 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	NIL	\$1.20 for 1907	9 1/2 %	\$124
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	none	60 cents for year ended 28.2.08	---	55
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$61,138	60 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$3,407	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$144 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$48	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	9 1/2 %	\$97 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$12
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000	\$252	\$5 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$233 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$187 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$9,321	Final of 1s per share making 5/- for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$190 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$7,616	Final of 1s per share making 5/- for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 17,227	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 50 to date	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 60 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	---	80 cents on fully paid shares and 60 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$28
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	---	80 cents on fully paid shares and 60 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$28
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000	Pa. 18,640	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000	Tls. 6,492	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 130 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	\$327,000 \$327,000 \$327,000 \$327,000	Tls. 58,122	Final of 37/8 making 23/8 for 1907	---	Tls. 437 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	---	None	---	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	---	40 cents for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$34 sales
Tianjin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 15,395	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	7 1/2 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Tls. 301	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	7 1/2 %	\$10 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$172	80 cents on 1st and 2nd shares and 60 cts on 100 For. 1/- shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000	\$1,360	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000	\$2,325	Final of 30 cts. making 40 cts. for the year ended 31st June, 1908	---	\$24 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

Intimation.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagneros Especiales, Regalia A. Lopez, Regalia G. Pereira, Favoritos A. Lopez, Favoritos A. Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from MADAME MARTY, to sell by -- PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 29th and 30th March, 1909, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at No. 13, Peak Road (Upper Albany)

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

CHINA, BRONZES, JADE & IVORIES

COMPRISING:--

1 Rare Celadon Vase with Peach Bloom and Blue Decorations, 1 Black Jar with 5-Coloured Decorations, Famille Rose and Famille Vert Jars and Vases, 5-Coloured Jars, Vases and Panels, Blue and White Hawthorn Jars, Green and Black Hawthorn Jar, Powder Blue Vase, Apple Green Vases, Celadon Bowls and Vases, Blue and Brown Soft Paste Vase and Cups, Imperial Yellow and Blue Vases, Peach Bloom Jars, Sang, De-Bouf Vases, 2, 3 and 5-Coloured Figures, etc.

Finely Carved Rhinoceros Horn Cups and Ornaments.

Carved Ivory Figures, Crystal Vases and Cups, Very Fine Oodo Vase and Ornament, Jade Cups, Bowls, Figures, etc.

Old Peking Cloisonne Incense Burners, Vases and Bowls, Peking Silk Embroideries.

Fine Selection of Old Bronzes, (some inlaid with Gold).

ALSO

Handsomely Carved Canton Blackwood Cabinets, Armchairs, Couch, Jardiniere Stands and 1 Large Screen Inlaid with 5-Coloured Porcelain Panels.

1 Limoges Tea Set.

N.B.—Special attention is drawn to the sale of this Private Collection offering a rare opportunity to collectors.

On view on Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th March.

Catalogues will be issued.